The AMERICAN PERFUMER

AND ESSENTIAL OIL REVIEW

SELLING AGENTS
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FOR { BERTRAND'S POMADES AND ESSENTIAL OILS.
GIVAUDAN SYNTHETIC SPECIALTIES.
PURITAN BRAND ESSENTIAL OILS.
USED BY THE LARGEST CONSUMER.
MUST BE A REASON FOR IT.

THE PERFUMER PUBLISHING COMPANY, NEW YORK

AN ESTIMATED YEAR'S REQUIREMENTS SOLD IN A MONTH

RICHARD HUDNUT is using DECORATED TIN BOXES for his NEW VIOLET SEC TALCUM.—Heretofore he has used nothing but lithographed paper cartons for talcum powder. When placing his first order with us, he did not allow for increased sales, but based it on previous requirements of paper containers. This amount was Sold in less than a month,—and his contract now calls for a former year's supply to be delivered every month.

WHAT ARE YOU USING?

AMERICAN STOPPER COMPANY

19 Verona Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.

WE ARE VIOLET SPECIALISTS

This is the day of the Specialist, and therefore with our Special Knowledge and Special Experience it stands to reason that we can give our friends the best, the purest and the strongest of Violet products.

It is only after years of careful study and experiment, with the accumulated knowledge that comes from diligent investigation that we present our

ALEFOL and BETAFOL

as the triumph of synthetic chemistry applied to Perfumery.

The secret of our success lies in the simple fact that we have expended infinite care and attention upon the purification of these products to the very last degree. If they are not perfection in purity and fragrance we do not know what perfection is.

Expert Perfumers testify unreservedly to the intense effectiveness of Alefol and Betafol —we challenge competition in the production of the true floral odor—the character of the Violet itself.

CHUIT, NAEF & CO., Geneva, Switzerland

UNGERER & CO. - - - 273 PEARL STREET, NEW YORK

195 E. KINZIE ST., CHICAGO 514 ARCH ST., PHILADELPHIA

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Insist on Original Packages from your wholesale house.
1, 5, 10 and 40 lb. cans.

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the recognized standard of quality of all the individual brands in the market.

Sartorius' Oil is admittedly not equalled by any competing product and enjoys the absolute indorsement of the largest and most important Manufacturing Perfumers in France, who buy this brand in preference to any other.

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Handsome New Designs in

DECORATED SAFETY SEAMLESS BOXES

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COLD CREAM

Also complete line of cans for packing and shipping

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Shipkoff's Pure Otto of Rose

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SHIPKOFF & CO., Kazanlik, Bulgaria

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Direct from the American Makers and Save Money!

We Offer :—

Iridol—artificial violet; a beautiful product; colorless—100%—$15 to $100 per pound.
Hyacinth-S—a pure synthetic, *not* a compound.
Rosolol—a perfect substitute for otto of rose.
Jasmin—will not discolor.
Benzyl Alcohol—

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FRUIT FLAVORS

are simply the natural fruit juices concentrated to such a degree, by a secret process, that the extract manufacturer can use them for his natural fruit flavoring extracts.

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UNIFORM-ITY
QUAL-ITY
PUR-ITY
GUARANTEED

WRITE FOR SAMPLES AND PRICES
Serial No. 5380

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18 Fletcher St., New York

How Do You Cap Your Bottles?

YOUR CAP IS PERFECT WHEN YOU USE NEAR-KID

THE BEST CAPPING LEATHER MADE

It is whiter than kid or splitskins—easier to apply and better in appearance.

It will not show dust specks when in stock or in the store, because it is absolutely smooth and non-porous.

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Let Us Send You Our Sample Book and Prices of our Latest Products

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OUR TRANSPARENT BEAUDRUCHE
(Gold Beater's Skin)
Is the Best in the World

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MESSRS. PETKO IV. OROZOFF ET FILS.
Kazanlik Bulgaria

One of the leading producers of Otto of Rose in the world, have appointed us sole agents for their supreme quality, "Exquise," Otto of Rose. Our principals have, for years, supplied many of the Bulgarian shippers but will now deal direct with American consumers through us.

To give some idea of the quality of our Otto we quote the following analytical report of the great English chemist, E. J. Parry:

He says: "I have examined the sample of Otto P. O. F. in 4 oz. copper marked '2,000 oz.' All the figures of this sample are those of a genuine Otto, the physical characters being as follows:

Specific Gravity at 30°	0.855
Refractive Index at 23°	1.4623
Optical Rotation	—2°20′
Melting point	22-23°

"The characters of the Stearoptene are normal. I am of opinion that this sample is a pure Otto of Rose free from added matter. (Signed) Ernest J. Parry."

This Otto is the highest quality, and bearing in mind the present market, all users should be interested in our proposition.

WE OFFER THIS OTTO SUBJECT TO PRIOR SALE AND CHANGE IN PRICE AT $5.50 PER OUNCE.

T. W. STEMMLER & CO., 366 and 368 West 11th St., New York
Sole American Agents for Petko IV. Orozoff et Fils., Kazanlik, London, Paris, Leipzig, &c.
Address T. W. STEMMLER, Jr.

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Distillery in Sopote (in the Rose Valley)—Headquarters in Philippopoli (Bulgaria)

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Agencies in PARIS—GRASSE—MOSCOW—LEIPZIG—MANCHESTER and NEW YORK

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TO PRODUCE THAT FLOWERY EFFECT

in violet and rose perfumes — and who has not sought an ingredient to fill the need? — use

FLEUR de VIGNE 100%

A few drops to the gallon will do the work.

JASMIOL is the only white jasmin true to its odor.

Write for full particulars to

A. MASCHMEYER, Jr., Amsterdam Holland

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VAN DYK & CO., 131 Maiden Lane New York

Ozone-Vanillin

The most perfect product yet obtained, and of the highest possible strength and delicacy of aroma. : : : : : : : Better flavoring value than any other you can buy. : :

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NIAGARA FALLS, N. Y.

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Made from best imported "Straits" tin. Used for dentrifices, pastes, cold creams, ointments, colors, inks, etc. We guarantee the best of workmanship at lowest prices. Tubes supplied in all sizes. Write to-day for sample showing our new improved cap. An attraction sure to increase your sales.

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25-27 WALLER STREET, NEW LONDON, CONN., U. S. A.

THIS trade-mark appears on the best **Lemon, Orange and Bergamot Oil** coming to this market. Specify it when ordering from your dealer. We supply only to dealers and large importers.

CAILLER & CO.

MESSINA Est. 1812

American Branch, A. G. CAILLER, 100 William St., N. Y.

Highest Citral Test

When you buy Terpeneless Oil Lemon you want **Citral** and not **Terpenes.** Our oil has the highest citral test of any in the market and is absolutely free from Terpenes. Write for sample and price.

AUGUST GIESE & SON

4 Cedar Street, New York

Largest stock and fullest line of Terpeneless Essential Oils in New York

An Important Announcement

Beginning with the issue of November, 1908, we will use the **FRONT** cover of this journal to advertise our box wrappers, bottle labels &c. We will reproduce some of the work we have designed, litho-, graphed and embossed for well-known manufacturers of perfumes, toilet soaps and toilet specialties.

On the **BACK** cover we will reproduce samples of lithographed tin boxes made by the American Stopper Co. who have entrusted to us the lithographing and embossing of their advertisements.

We also manufacture paper boxes of every description and are therefore in a position to furnish manufacturers in this line with complete packages.

We are confident that the good taste and sound judgment of the manufacturers in this industry will insure us the recognition that the quality of our work merits.

BUEDINGEN BOX & LABEL CO.

NEW YORK CITY
395 Broadway

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OIL GERANIUM

BOURBON ---- AFRICAN

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Samples and lowest prices cheerfully furnished. . . . .

Stanley Jordan & Co.

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STANLEY JORDAN, President-Treasurer — P. R. DREYER, Vice-President

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ROSE PRODUCTS

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LAUTIER FILS

GRASSE and BEYROUTH

ROSE CONCRETE

ROSE SEMI-LIQUID

ROSE POMADE

Interesting as to prices and results

We are also offering

ROSE WATER

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Absolute Flower Essences

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Concrete Flower Essences (Liquid)

Extra Concentree Pomades

Concrete Essence Violet des Bois D

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Argenteuil (S. & O.) France

Artificial (Synthetic) Perfumes and Chemical Products

Special Catalogue will be sent on request

American Branch, 18 Cedar St., New York — EDWIN H. BURR, Manager

BUY LAVENDER OIL NOW

This year has seen a remarkable drop in the price of OIL LAVENDER. In fact, the present quotations are the lowest for the past 10 *years!*

What has caused the decline? Simply this: There were large stocks remaining from last year, and consumers have hesitated to contract for next year's supply; consequently producers were *forced* to lower their quotations—simply another case of supply and demand!

But quality has not suffered. The oil we are offering is positively the best we have ever had, and we therefore urge you to specify JEANCARD'S OIL LAVENDER ESTEREL, on account of its absolute *purity,* fine *aroma* and high Ester Content.

JEANCARD FILS & CO., Established 1780 **Cannes, France**

Or to UNGERER & CO., 273 Pearl Street, New York

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THESE products are almost perfect synthetic reproductions of the essential oils contained in the various named flowers, and are the result of prolonged research work in the laboratories of our Parent House in London, England. The resemblance to the odors of the natural flowers is remarkable and the Ottos are of extraordinary intensity. They are freely soluble in comparatively weak alcohol, no freezing or filtration is required. The solutions are colorless and will not throw a deposit. We strongly recommend them for high class perfumery, toilet soaps, sachets, and other toilet preparations.

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HYACINTH	LILY	" French
HELIOTROPE		VIOLET
JASMIN	NARCISSUS	WALLFLOWER

W. J. BUSH & CO., Inc. 100 William St. New York

THE AMERICAN PERFUMER
AND
ESSENTIAL OIL REVIEW

TWO DOLLARS A YEAR.
TWENTY CENTS A COPY.

NEW YORK, OCTOBER, 1908.

Vol. III, No. 8.

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EDITORIAL NOTICE

Assoc. Mem., Am. Ext. Mfrs. Assn.

WE invite correspondence and special articles upon subjects of interest to all engaged in the manufacture and sale of Perfumes, Soaps, Toilet Articles, Flavoring Extracts, etc. THE AMERICAN PERFUMER and ESSENTIAL OIL REVIEW is the OPEN FORUM for each and all in the Trade.

MANUFACTURING PERFUMERS' ASSOCIATION.—President, T. R. Ricksecker, 74 Reade St., New York; Secretary, W. H. Hyde, care of Abner-Royce Co., Cleveland, Ohio.

AMERICAN EXTRACT MANUFACTURERS' ASSOCIATION.—President, A. E. Claus, P. O. Box 1931, New York; Secretary, Geo. R. Chatfield, 24 Fulton St., New York.

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WELCOME TO THE UNITED STATES.

To all the gentlemen from foreign shores who have come to the United States lately we extend a hearty welcome! They are welcome for themselves, for each and all have made many friends while here, and for the interests which they so ably represent. We are pleased to have them with us, for it is only by these personal visits that it is possible to obtain that intimate knowledge of American affairs and conditions so necessary to those who wish to do business with us upon a large scale. Their agents appreciate these periodical visits most highly, for there is much to be discussed face to face which can not be properly conveyed by correspondence. We trust that these gentlemen have enjoyed their visit as much as the Americans have enjoyed having them here. It is difficult to exaggerate the value of this personal contact, or to estimate exactly how far these visits go towards cementing the connection between customers and purveyors. The personal element can not and should not be eliminated from commercial transactions, and the closer the merchant approaches his customer the more certain is the mutual good understanding and the general *entente cordiale*. It is time and money well expended by our foreign friends, and we trust that these visits will lead to many more for the common interests of all concerned.

LET ALL GIVE THANKS.

Within a few days the election will be over. For this we will all be thankful, no matter who be the fortunate man. It means that for the next four years business will be undisturbed by such extraneous influences, and rest purely and simply upon commercial conditions. It is to be deplored more and more as the years pass that the term of the President is only four years, a period in which it is impossible to do more than initiate necessary policies, leaving their completion to a successor who may or may not be in accord therewith.

It was especially unfortunate that the Presidential election occurred this year, for after months of depression, when all were ready for the reaction it was restrained by the fear of what might come to pass. Now we may be thankful that the suspense is nearly over, and that we may attend to business with no distracting thoughts. The country is ready for a splendid reaction, and we may be sure that it will follow. There is no doubt of the general prosperity, and if our Perfumers have suffered, they are not alone in their trouble, for the Perfumers of all

the world are in like state. We, however, have the hope of immediate betterment, which can not be delayed many weeks. With the election behind us, and splendid crops gathered, for which the world is ready to pay high prices, there is nothing that can prevent the commercial regeneration. There are substantial signs of this reaction in the increase of business during the last month, and the rest of this year can not well fail to yield even better results.

WE ARE OFTEN RIGHT.

It is not our policy to blow our own horn too often, for results generally speak for themselves; but we are impelled at the present moment to invite particular attention to the fact that we make no statements in our editorial columns of whose accuracy we are not assured beyond a reasonable doubt.

Last year we gave careful attention to the otto of rose market, and those who followed our articles must have noted that our reports proved to be absolutely correct. This year the lavender oil situation merited particular attention, and we are glad to say that we were not misled by our French correspondent.

To refer to domestic matters, we desire to point to a characteristic incident that should go far to strengthen the gratifying confidence with which the trade has seen fit to regard us. About a year ago we stated that toilet soaps were not amenable to the regulation of the Pure Food and Drugs Act of June 30, 1906, unless they were intended for medicinal purposes; to wit, the "cure, prevention or mitigation of disease." Recently one of our esteemed contemporaries "took a fall" out of the majority of American toilet soap manufacturers, by declaring that *"it would be a difficult matter for any one to find a piece of toilet soap which does not in some manner or other come under the ban of the law, by reason of untruthful statements being contained either on the wrapper, box or in the die itself."* Comment on this statement would be unnecessary were it not for the possibility that heretofore editorial statements from the same source met with some degree of credulity. One of our subscribers wrote us a few days ago, saying substantially: "The right and wrong of the toilet soap situation, in so far as the Pure Food and Drugs Act is concerned, could be very easily explained by plain statements, as you have done, of the correct ruling of the Agricultural Department."

NEW BILL OF LADING IN EFFECT NOV. 1.

Upon recommendation of the Interstate Commerce Commission, which was made after public hearing upon the matter, at which all interests were afforded an opportunity to be heard, the carriers will, on November 1, 1908, adopt a uniform bill of lading combined with a new shipping order. This combined bill of lading and shipping order was prepared by a representative committee of shippers and carriers after many conferences with banking and other interests.

On and after November 1 the shipper may have the option of shipping property either subject to the terms and conditions of the uniform bill of lading or under the liability imposed upon common carriers by the common law and the Federal and State statutes applicable thereto.

In recommending this simple form the National Industrial Traffic league states that it is of the belief that the proposed bill of lading is in restriction of the statute and common law rights of both shippers and carriers. It maintains that only a plain bill of lading, subject to statute and common law liability, shall be used until Congress legislates on the subject.

PERFUME PATENT ADJUDICATED.

The perfumery trade has been very much interested in a perfumery package adopted by John Blocki & Son, of Chicago, a few years ago, by which method they place in a bottle containing perfume a natural flower; the flower being so prepared that it retains its natural form. The attractiveness of such a package naturally created a large demand for it and a number of perfumers at once adopted the method, notwithstanding the fact that John Blocki claimed an exclusive right thereto under United States Letters Patent. A suit for infringement against the R. W. Whitlatch Co., of New York, followed and on September 22 last, a decree was entered in the United States Circuit Court for the Eastern District of New York finding the John Blocki patent good and valid in law; that the defendant had infringed upon the patent and upon the exclusive right thereunder of John Blocki, by making, using and selling perfumery packages containing and embodying this invention. An injunction was thereupon issued by the court perpetually restraining the defendant from constructing, using or selling perfumery packages containing natural flowers.

This decision gives John Blocki the sole and exclusive right to construct, use and sell perfumery packages containing natural flowers inserted in the bottles. He has protected his right by taking out patents in various foreign countries.

TREASURY DECISIONS.

No. 19649.—Toilet Preparations—Pasta Mack Bath Tablets.—Protest 295666 of John J. Murphy (New York).

So-called "pasta mack" bath tablets, classified as an alcoholic preparation under paragraph 2, tariff act of 1897, were claimed to be dutiable under paragraph 70 as non-alcoholic toilet preparations. Protest sustained.

McClelland, *General Appraiser:* * * * The Board has formally held in G. A. 4219 (T. D. 19771) that similar tablets were dutiable as here assessed, but affidavits from the manufacturer and shipper of the tablets show that since the 15th day of April, 1908, no alcohol has been used in the manufacture of such tablets, and that the tablets in question were made and delivered to the shippers after said date.

We therefore find that the merchandise is a non-alcoholic toilet preparation subject to duty at the rate of 50 per cent. *ad valorem* under paragraph 70, as claimed.

No. 19663.—Synthetic Peru Balsam.—Protest 301372 of Geisenheimer & Co. (New York). Opinion by Chamberlain, G. A.

An article invoiced as "Peru balsam" and classified as a chemical compound under paragraph 3, tariff act of 1897, was claimed to free of duty under paragraph 548, relating to true balsams. Protest sustained, the Board finding the article to be synthetic Peru balsam, corresponding in its uses, essential qualities, and main characteristics to the Peru balsam of the United States Pharmacopœia. Note United States *v.* Schering (T. D. 29077).

DRUGS AND CHEMICALS.

FROM FOREST TREES OF THE UNITED STATES.

An inspection of the "Drug and Chemical" page of the *New York Commercial* shows that at least 25 of the commodities listed on that page are obtained from trees growing in the United States.

Under "Essential Oils" there are found six which are obtained from various parts of different trees by distillation with steam. Birch Oil is obtained by this method from birch bark and twigs; this oil contains the same substance, methyl salicylate, which gives to Wintergreen Oil its characteristic odor and on this account is often called Wintergreen Oil and sold as such. Cedar Leaf Oil and Cedar Wood Oil are obtained respectively from the leaves and twigs and from the wood of cedar trees. Both white and red cedars are used indiscriminately although the oils from the two trees are quite different in composition. The Eucalyptus Oil on which the price is quoted is specified as Australian, but some oil is produced in this country from the eucalyptus trees which have been introduced so successfully into California. Hemlock Oil and spruce oil are obtained from the pitchy leaves of these trees.

Canada Balsam and Oregon Balsam are obtained from the balsam fir and the Douglas spruce respectively by cutting or chipping the bark and collecting the sticky liquid which runs out.

Wood Alcohol, Acetic Acid, Acetone, and Acetate of Lime are produced from hardwoods directly or indirectly by the process known as destructive distillation. Pyroligneous acid is the name given to a crude liquor obtained during the same process. Gallic and tannic acids are contained in the tanning materials extracted from hemlock bark and from the wood of the tanbark oak.

The barks from the following trees are listed as regular commodities of the drug and chemical trade; cherry elm, prickly ash, sassafras, white pine, witch-hazel and bayberry.

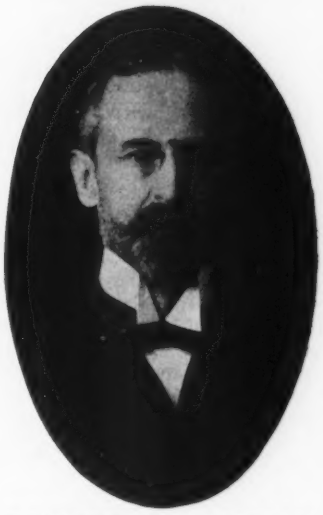
Potash is contained in wood ashes and is extracted by a leaching process. Spirits of turpentine and rosin are the main constituents of the crude turpentine which runs from the "chipped" yellow pine tree. The crude turpentine is distilled with steam and the spirits pass over into the condenser while the rosin remains behind in the still.

Pine tar is obtained from "fat" pine either by charring in a tar kiln or by a process similar to the destructive distillation mentioned above.

This is not a complete list of wood products of chemical interest, but it gives some idea of the variety of useful materials which are obtained from the trees of this country.

The U. S. Department of Agriculture has reprinted from the Year Book for 1907, an article entitled "The Status of the American Lemon Industry," by G. Harold Powell, of the Bureau of Plant Industry.

Stafford, Allen & Sons, Ltd., London, have sent us a reprint of an article entitled, "The Manufacture of Essential Oils," that appeared recently in *The Gentleman's Journal and Gentlewoman's Court Review*. It is illustrated by 6 full-page half-tone cuts, showing lavender, rosemary, peppermint and dill fields; the distillery, exhibition of Allen's oils at the St. Louis Exhibition, etc.



ROBERT C. EASTMAN.

Robert C. Eastman died September 25th, from anemia at Minot, Mass.; a suburb of Boston, and at his own request was buried in that little village by the sea.

Mr. Eastman has for many years been one of the prominent men in the perfume business in this country. About twenty-five years ago, after the death of his father (who was the originator of the Eastman's perfumes) he took charge of the business and was the general manager of the Eastman & Brother Company until about twelve years ago, when The Andrew Jergens Company, of Cincinnati, bought out the business and the good will of the concern, and Mr. Eastman has since been at the head of the perfume department of this company until his death.

He first came into prominence many years ago by his wonderful and artistic ideas of designing perfume packages. In this department he was a genius and, without doubt, did not have a superior in this country.

He was highly educated and a man of great refinement; and while, because of his retiring nature, he did not make what might be called a host of friends, those who knew him intimately felt that he was a prince among men in every sense that the phrase implies. He was the soul of honor, not only in business, but in his home life.

Mr. Eastman was a little over fifty years of age at the time of his death and leaves a wife and five children. Their home is in one of the suburbs of Cincinnati, 4602 Simpson avenue, Madisonville, Ohio.

WITH OUR FOREIGN CONSULS.

Deputy Consul-General Stuart J. Fuller, of Hongkong, states that the imports of American soaps are slowly growing. Those of Austria doubled in one year; while Germany is making progress. The small share of business secured by Americans is said to be due to their refusal to wrap their product in packages bearing labels in the Chinese language.

Consul-General Ernest L. Harris makes the following report on the production of Styrax in Asia Minor:

"Styrax is produced in considerable quantities on the mainland of Asia Minor just opposite the island of Rhodes. It is estimated that the annual production is about 220,000 pounds, and is exported chiefly to Trieste, Odessa, Hamburg, Marseille, Paris and New York.

JASMIN AND TUBEROSE.

By L. Mazuyer, Paris.

THE PRODUCTION AND CULTIVATION OF JASMIN.

The jasmin blossom is one of the primordial elements in perfumery. It is said to have originated in Central Asia, and there are several varieties.[1]

These are found in all kinds of climates, but chiefly in Spain, Algeria, the Argentine Republic, where, though flowering abundantly they are not utilized for manufacturing perfumers' raw materials.

For use in perfumery they cultivate at the foot of the Maritime Alps, France, *Jasminum odoratissimum*, a variety of *Jasminum grandiflorum* L. (Oleaceae), improved by cultivation.

The plant originates from cuttings of wild roots, found there, and principally in the neighborhood of Nice. The planting is done here in the month of March, in rows two feet apart, ten to twelve cuttings to the yard. The cuttings require from fifteen days to a month to take root. At the end of two years these wild roots, which have gained a certain strength, are grafted with the cultivated stock.

The cultivation of Jasmin is relatively simple. It grows well in any soil, but light, spongy soil is to be preferred. It grows well in the red soil of the plain near the Esterel mountains. The fertilizer used is farm manure, which is put at the roots, or still better, is fermented in the water used for irrigation. This irrigating is done every eight days in ditches between the rows, from the time that the blossoming begins until it ends, but this depends largely upon the temperature of the spring months.

The gathering begins towards the end of July, extending no further than October 15th. But it is at its fullest between August 15 and September 15. The October blossoms are less odorous and command a lower price. The same is true of blossoms wet by rain, which can not be used for *enfleurage*. Nevertheless, they may be utilized in part for treatment by volatile solvents. They are sold as damaged blossoms for 50 centimes a kilo. The gatherers generally receive payment of from 40 to 65 centimes for picking a kilo of blossoms. They can pick between three and three and a half kilos a morning.

The yield of a thousand Jasmin plants varies according to the age of the planting, the soil and the season, between 25 and 65 kilos, the average being about 40 kilos.

In October, when the blooming is finished, the roots are covered so as to protect the bottom of the twigs, which are very tender to frost. The leaves and branches dry up as they stand. Only in March or April are they pruned down almost to the base. When the branches have grown high enough they are tied to a wire a foot high. Then each row forms a hedge. The trunk grows to a height of 18 to 20 inches before the blossoms appear.

Although the culture of Jasmin is simple the plant is more or less delicate. As mentioned before, the winter frosts are dangerous. Besides, it is subject to a disease, called in the local patois *"mouffe."* It shows in a kind of fungous growth which attacks the roots, spreads rapidly, and finally kills the plant. Growers have thought that the fruit trees (especially fig trees) spread this microbe among the Jasmin plants, and, therefore, they have these plants as far as possible from the fruit trees.

The Jasmin begins to produce the very year it is grafted and may continue to produce for thirty years.

1. (Horticulturists classify these as *J. gracillum, J. fruticans, J. nudiflorum, J. azoricum, J. Glaucum, J. revolutum, J. sambac, J. undulatum.*

The principal centres of production of Jasmin are located in the Maritime Alps and Draguigman (Var.). Near Grasse, chiefly at Peymeinade, Mougins, Mouans-Sartoux, Saint-Jacques, Saint-Antoine, Plan-de-Grasse, Plascassiers, Cannes, La Roquette, Opio, Pégomas, Magagnose and Le Bar. In the district of Antibes it is also found to some extent at Biot, Vallauris and Juan Gulf.

The old plantations near Nice have almost utterly disappeared, giving place to marsh gardening. In the district of Draguignan and of Faljence we find it at Callian, Montaureoux and Seillans for some years past. The Vice Countess de Savigny of Moncorps has done much to stimulate its cultivation.

The quantity of Jasmin blossoms used by the manufacturers of raw materials annually is from 400,000 to 600,000 kilograms (from 880,000 to 1,320,000 lbs.).

The Jasmin Crop.—The Jasmin crop this year was abnormal. On two occasions, June 10 and July 13 (when the buds had formed) hail fell heavily, damaging many of the plants then in full vegetation. On this account the blossoming was retarded, and picking began only July 27. Besides, although the plants did not suffer during the mild winter, they were predisposed to irregular blooming by the very rainy spring. Nevertheless, thanks to the warm sunny days with which we were favored since the picking began, the quality of the flowers leaves nothing to be desired.

Now that the crop is finished, reliable reports show it to be about one-half the normal quantity.

The manufacturers have suffered little from this state of affairs, having good stocks on hand. The chief customers of our industry, Germany and the United States, who are passing through a crisis, reduced their orders considerably, operations having been on a much smaller scale than in 1907, so that, although Jasmin products are a prime necessity, the sales of these products have been decreased on account of business conditions.

$1.75 franc per kilo (about 15c per lb.) was paid for the blossoms, which is relatively little, the scale of prices varying according to the crop, between $1.50 and 3 francs per kilo. It should be stated also that many of the growers have been tied up to the manufacturers under contract at 2 francs for from six to nine years past.

Production and Culture of Tuberose.—The Tuberose (*polyanthes tuberosa*) tends more and more to assume an important place in the treasury of the perfumer. Associated with Jasmin, Extract of Tuberose constitutes a base allied to everything. Its perfume, which has a peculiarly original piquancy, makes it preferable to Extract of Orange Flowers, which is no longer pleasing on account of its disgusting sweetness.

For a long time it has been cultivated widely in the Maritime Alps, and the cultivated stocks have been reproduced in sufficient quantity to supply the local demand. There are two varieties—the tuberose, with a single blossom, and that with a double blossom. But the double variety is not used in perfumery manufacture.

It is planted about March or April in rows a foot or so apart. The large bulbs are planted 4 to 5 inches apart. They should be planted in a light, sandy soil. Generally fertilizer is spread over the ground, and sometimes Sesame refuse is mixed with the earth. The bulb roots quickly and shoots out at once. The bulbs were as large as a nut bloom that year. The blossoming of the tuberose takes place at about the same time as that of the Jasmin, and is over by the end of October. One twig may produce 20 to 40 blooms.

A thousand bulbs yield from 30 to 60 kilos of blossoms, according to their size. The picking is done every morning, before the blossoms open wide, i. e., while in bud. For *enfleurage* it is necessary that the tuberose open on the layer of fat. They pay 25 centimes per kilo for picking.

The tuberose is irrigated when about to blossom, until toward the end of October, according to the nature of the soil; but they never use ordinary water, which makes the bulbs rot. This is the only disease to which the tuberose is subject, but it is most open to it, and when once it has entered a plantation, all are swept away.

Toward November, before the first frost, the bulbs are pulled up, and put into a dry place. The doubling takes place during the winter or shortly before planting. Care is taken to separate the small bulbs from those which are to bear flowers. Generally they are planted in a different place, but some growers do not separate them at all, but plant a handful of bulbs large and small all together.

The chief centres of tuberoses are in the Maritime Alps, at Pégomas, Auribeau, in the valley of the Siagne, near Grasse, and at Valbonne and Biot near Antibes. It is met with in other sections, where it is used for floral purposes alone.

Tuberose Crop.—This year's tuberose crop is finished and is considerably below normal. The growers looked for an average yield, sufficient to supply all demands, but were disappointed. 3.25 franc per kilo was paid for tuberose blossoms, a high price when we consider that the price ranges between 1.50 and 4 francs per kilo.—*Parfumerie & Savonnerie Francaises.*

"NATURAL WINTERGREEN."
(Gaultheria Procumbens.)

By Fred A. Cunnington.

Nature has supplied us with an abundance of plants, and far back in early history most of them were unknown as to their valuable use in the science of medicine, and general purposes.

The history of plants that supply flavors, and odoriferous substances are very plentiful, some are of more value than others, and are known for their great use in the commercial world.

Cultivated plants are very numerous and are grown with extreme care to obtain the very best results, while some plants of the forest and field, that grow wild, are held in high esteem as to their use and value.

A plant that is of great importance and interest is commonly called the wintergreen plant. It is grown within the territory extending from the New England States to Minnesota, and southwardly to Georgia and Alabama.

Natural wintergreen has the name of (Gaultheria procumbens), named from Dr. Gaulthier, of Quebec, and "procumbens," from latin, "pro," forward, and "cumbre," to lie down.

It grows abundantly in the woods and drier swamps, and is a dwarf evergreen fragrant heath-plant, that possesses an agreeable aromatic odor, resembling that of the sweet birch.

No doubt a good many of our readers have seen this plant. It has short stems, broad evergreen leaves and usually has pretty white bell-shaped flowers, and bears a red berry.

It has long been gathered and distilled, like other fragrant plants, for the sake of the essential oil. The leaves are gathered and distilled in primitive apparatus, either ordinary whisky stills, or stills composed of wooden tubs and copper bottoms.

Gaultheria oil is a colorless, yellow or reddish liquid of a characteristic, strongly aromatic odor. Its strong reddish color at times is obtained from the oil coming in contact with iron in the process of distillation. The specific gravity is 1.177 to 1.187 and is faintly laevo-rotary (under —1°), the yield of oil in distillation is generally about .5 to 1 per cent., and contains usually about 99 per cent. of methyl salicylate.

The unique and pleasant odor and taste produced by chewing the plant insured its early use, and then the introduction came in the distillation of the oil, which probably dates from the early decades of the nineteenth century, Pennsylvania, New Jersey and New York, being the first to start it.

Large quantities of natural wintergreen are used in the flavoring of candies, pharmaceutical preparations, blood purifiers, refreshing drinks, etc.

Wintergreen is used very extensively for medicinal purposes. Among the most valuable uses it has are as a stimulant, aromatic, astringent. The essential oil is preferred in putrefactive fermentation, and is also claimed to be of service in articular or acute rheumatism, on account of the large quantity of methyl salicylate contained.

From the essential oil comes the source of all wintergreen preparations, because it is in its strongest form and can be reduced very readily.

Next to turpentine, the oils of sassafras, wintergreen and birch bark, are among the first oils obtained by distillation in the United States.

It is a matter of judgment to the consumer of wintergreen, whether he uses the Gaultheria oil, the sweet birch, or the synthetic product; and different opinions prevail as to which is the best for their own particular use, in point of economy and quality. With the exception of the fact that the true oil of Gaultheria is faintly laevo-rotary whilst the oil of Betula and the synthetic product are optically inactive, the limits as regards physical and chemical characters are identical for the three oils.

The chemical history of this oil is one of great importance and interest, affording as it does, one of the examples where modern chemistry has succeeded in producing a synthetic oil, after long and tedious work.

Methyl ester of salicylic acid, or artificial oil of wintergreen, is prepared from methyl alcohol, by distillation with salicylic and sulphuric acids.

Its odor and taste are very similar to the Gaultheria oil, which at the present time is somewhat high in price compared with the synthetic product; and its value in certain preparations to replace the Gaultheria and sweet birch oils, are identically the same, and economy is the advantage in the cost price of production.

Synthetic oil is very valuable in the manufacture of tooth preparations, scenting of soaps, chewing gum, and numerous other purposes; its increasing demand has made it a very staple article and large quantities are consumed for miscellaneous purposes.

Oil of sweet birch, Betula lenta L., possesses the wintergreen flavor. Its characteristics are very similar to the above-mentioned products. The oil is obtained by maceration and distillation from the bark, and it contains a nearly pure methyl salicylate, $C_8 H_8 O_3$ (about 99.8%).

Considerable quantities of sweet birch are consumed to replace the Gaultheria in flavoring, blood-purifiers, medicine, and refreshing drinks.

COMMERICAL VOLATILE OILS OF THE CONIFERAE

By Dr. George R. Pancoast and Willard Graham.

The nomenclature for the volatile oils of the coniferæ has changed considerably in the past few years; what was once pinus picea is now abies excelsa and what was abies pectinata is now abies alba. The coniferæ comprise about forty genera and three hundred species, a larger number of which are indigenous to the Atlantic side of the United States.

Oil of pinus sylvestris was procurable at one time in quantities sufficient for the demand, but we find it almost impossible at the present time to secure any true oil of pinus sylvestris. The writers sent letters to ten oil dealers in Boston and New York, containing the following questions:

A.—What variety of pine needle oil do you send out when no kind is specified?

B.—Do you know if those employed in the gathering of pine needles take any precaution to keep the needles of the various species separate?

C.—Do they keep the hemlock, spruce and cedar needles, boughs and twigs separate?

The following replies were received:

A.—Two specified oil of pinus sylvestris; another, oil of abies alba, but labeled pinus sylvestis; and another, oil of abies pectinati, which is the old name for abies alba,

B.—No replies giving any definite information were received.

C.—The leaves and small twigs of three varieties, hemlock, spruce, and cedar, are distilled separately for each variety of oil, and are never mixed with the cones.

One distiller described his apparatus as follows:

A large still, 8½ feet long by 3 feet wide, and with a depth of 3½ to 4 feet; a ¾-inch hole in the top of the still connects with a copper pipe about 20 feet long, which is bent say 20 inches from the still, and lying in a trough of running water so as to condense the distillate. The still is placed over an archway of stone or brick, and is heated from below by a wood fire.

The writers have handled and examined many samples of volatile oils derived from the coniferæ, and have arranged their data and remarks as follows:

Oil of American turpentine is obtained by distilling the crude turpentine from pinus palustris and other species of pinus, such as pinus echinate and pinus taeda. We give below the constants of a few samples that we have examined, and also those of the French Oil of Turpentine (Pinus pinaster or maritima) and Canada Oil of Turpentine (Pinus balsamea).

OIL OF TURPENTINE.

Marked	Specific Gravity 15° C.	Optical Rotation	Solubility in 95% Alcohol	Boiling Point
Am. Rectified....	0.865	+ 6° 25′	3 pts. or more	160° to 163° C
Am. Rectified....	0.878	+ 5° 45′	2 pts. or more	160° C
Am. Com'l.....	0.865	+ 5° 24′	2 pts. or more	158° to 164° C
Am. Com'l.....	0.868	+ 19° 12′	2 pts. or more	155° to 164° C
French 1.....	0.853	— 22° 16′	3 parts	
French 2.....	0.858	— 13° 19′	7 parts	
French 3.....	0.899	— 20° 21′	3 parts	
French 4.....	0.879	— 33° 24′	3 parts	
French 5.....	0.879	— 33° 12′	3 parts	
Canada 1.....	0.875	.....	Not in 10 pts.	

NEEDLE OILS LABELED FROM PINUS, MONTANA.

Number	Specific Gravity 15° C.	Optical Rotation	Bornyl Acetate	Solubility in 95% Alcohol
1.....	0.879	—11° 48′	.....	½ part no more
1.....	0.867	+ 7° 40′	.....	1 part no more
3.....	0.864	—11° 40′	.....	Not in 10 parts
4.....	0.911	.....	9.8%	Not in 10 parts
5.....	0.875	.....	6.6%	Not in 10 parts
6.....	0.868	— 3° 50′	2.3%	3 parts no more

VARIOUS NEEDLE OILS LABELED FROM PINS SYLVESTRIS

Number	Specific Gravity 15° C.	Optical Rotation	Bornyl Acetate	Solubility in 95% Alcohol
1.....	0.908	—12° 0′	.....	Not in 10 parts
2.....	0.867	—11° 31′	.....	Soluble
3.....	0.878	—37° 37′		
4.....	0.898	—19° 46′	30.2%	
5.....	0.876	—15° 22′	.....	Soluble
6.....	0.869	—11° 30′	.....	Soluble
7.....	0.868	— 9° 36′	.....	7 parts
8.....	0.862	—81° 12′	5.2%	3 parts
9.....	0.852	—80° 36′	2.9%	Not in 10 parts
10.....	0.901	—21° 7′	29.4%	1 pt. but no more

NORMAL CONSTANTS OF OIL OF PINUS SYLVESTRIS ACCORDING TO GILDEMEISTER & HOFFMAN

	Specific Gravity 15° C.	Optical Rotation	Bornyl Acetate
German Oil.....	0.884	+ 7° to 10°	3.5%
Swedish Oil.....	0.872	+10°	3.5%
English Oil.....	0.085	—17° to 19°	3.5%

Samples No. 8 and No. 9 might be placed with the Abies Alba. Samples No. 4 and No. 10 show constants approaching Oil of Spruce. Not one of the ten samples can be seriously considered as having a proper label.

SO-CALLED OIL OF PINUS SYLVESTRIS

Number	Specific Gravity 15° C.	Optical Rotation	Bornyl Acetate	Solubility in 95% Alcohol
1.....	0.883	.....	7.3%	Not in 10 parts
2.....	0.879	—49° 55′	9.3%	

NORMAL CONSTANTS OF ABIES ALBA ACCORDING TO GILDEMEISTER & HOFFMAN

	Specific Gravity 15° C.	Optical Rotation	Bornyl Acetate	Solubility in 90% Alcohol
Cones.....	0.850 to 0.870	—60° to —76°	0.5% to 4%	6 parts
Needles....	0.870 to 0.875	—20° to —59°	4.5% to 11%	5 parts

This is the source of most of the finer lots found on the market, and sold for pinus sylvestris. (See also samples No. 8 and No. 9 under that table).

NEEDLE OIL SPECIES NOT NAMED

Number	Specific Gravity 15° C.	Optical Rotation	Bornyl Acetate	Solubility in 95% Alcohol
1.....	0.884	— 0° 35′	9.6%	All parts
2.....	0.871	—24° 57′	1.1%	2 parts
3.....Artificial..	0.883	— 1° 55′	20.3%	All parts

BORNYL ACETATE

Specific Gravity 15° C.	Optical Rotation	Bornyl Acetate Absolute	Solubility in 95% Alcohol
0.992	—49° 55′		All parts

OIL OF SPRUCE (PICEA EXCELSA, PICEA ALBA AND PICEA NIGRA).

No.	Specific Gravity 15° C.	Optical Rotation	Bornyl Acetate	Solubility in 95% Alcohol	Solubility in 80% Alcohol
1.....	0.887	— 3° 4′	.....	1 part	Not in 10 parts
2.....	0.909	—23° 2′	.....	1 part	Not in 10 parts
3.....	0.893	—19° 16′	.....	½ to 4 parts	.....
4.....	0.8916	—24°	36.5%	½ to 3 parts	Not in 10 parts
5.....	0.908	—28° 49′	38.5%	All parts	Not in 10 parts

Sample No. 1 was abnormal in Optical Rotation.

OIL OF HEMLOCK (TSUGA CANADENSIS)

No. Sample.	Specific Gravity 15° C.	Optical Rotation	Bornyl Acetate	Solubility in Alcohol	B. P.
7	0.882 to 0.917	—11°30′ to —18°14′	24.7 to 27.24%	Soluble	155-205
8	0.902 to 0.911	—23°24′ to —28°48′	29 to 41.3%	Soluble	160-225
1	0.9665	—11°31′	.....	Soluble	

Gildemeister & Hoffman state that the needles of the Hemlock and those of the two spruce trees (Alba and Nigra) are gathered together and therefore the oil of commerce is a mixture of any two or all three of them. They give the constants of Hemlock Oil the same as those of Picea Alba. If Hunkel's constants are to be the standard, then this statement is correct. We have not found any oil of commerce that has complied with Hunkel's figures.

We procured in the spring of 1904 a lot of authentic needles and twigs of Tsuga Canadensis with no admixture of other needles, and after distillation learned the fact that they contained no oil or not enough to examine. In the fall, we secured another lot, which, after distillation, yielded rather a scanty amount of light-green colored oil. with characteristic odor. Upon examination, we secured the following figures: Specific Gravity, 0.9665; Optical Rotation—11° 31′, and soluble in all parts of 95% alcohol. The Bornyl Acetate percentage could not be taken as the amount of oil was so small.

OIL OF RED CEDAR WOOD. (JUNIPERUS VIRGINIANA)

Number	Specific Gravity 15° C.	Optical Rotation
1	0.9385	—25° to 52°
2	0.9338	—34°

These we believe to be made from the by-products of lead pencil factories.

OIL OF CEDAR LEAF (SO LABELED)

	Specific Gravity 15° C.	Optical Rotation	Solubility in 70% Alcohol	B. P.
7 Samples	0.910 to 0.917	—11°30′ to—13°44′	3 to 4 parts	175-210
4 Samples	0.914 to 0.920	—15°12′ to—18°28′	3 to 4 parts	185-205

The first seven samples resemble Oil of Thuja Occidentalis.

OIL OF THUJA

Number	Specific Gravity 15° C.	Optical Rotation	Solubility in 70% Alcohol	B. P.
1	0.9182	—14° 58′	4 parts	183-195°
2	0.921	—15° 21′	3 or more parts	

OIL OF CEDAR, "AMERICAN" AND OTHERS

	Specific Gravity 15° C.	Optical Rotation	Solubility in 95% Alcohol
1	0.9333	—16° 6′	10 parts
2	0.9295	—36° 28′	5 parts
3	0.916	—13° 26′	All parts
Cedar Gulf	0.942	—46° 4′	8 parts
Cedar Allas	0.973	+34° 33′	All parts
Cedar Florida	0.951	—34° 33′	4 parts
Cedar Microscopical No. 1	0.982	.....	Not in 10 parts
Cedar Microscopical No. 2	0.986	.....	Not in 10 parts

OIL OF JUNIPER BERRIES (JUNIPERUS COMMUNIS).

Number	Specific Gravity 15° C.	Optical Rotation	Solubility in 95% Alcohol
1	0.8650	— 8° 22′	Insoluble
2	0.864	— 8° 40′	Insoluble
3	0.8596	— 5° 38′	Insoluble
4	0.8703	—12° 28′	Soluble
5	0.8679	—12° 28′	Soluble
6	0.8585	— 7° 40′	Soluble
7	0.863	— 0° 57′	Soluble
8	0.866	— 9° 24′	Soluble
9	0.8686	— 5° 31′	Insoluble
10	0.8649	— 7° 18′	Soluble
11	0.862	— 9° 36′	Insoluble
12	0.864	— 8° 40′	Insoluble
13	0.8646	— 2° 45′	Insoluble
14	0.870	— 0° 55′	Insoluble
Juniperol	0.873	.....	Insoluble

Samples Nos. 4, 5, 6, 10 and 14 resemble the Hungarian Oil which is said to be a by-product in the manufacture of gin. It is said also that Oil of Juniper Berries can be offered at any price by mixing it with Hungarian Oil to the required amount to make a profit.

OIL OF SAVIN (JUNIPERUS SABINA).

Number	Specific Gravity 15° C.	Optical Rotation	Solubility in 95% Alcohol	Saponification Number
1	0.9157	+48° 12′	All parts	
2	0.9161	+48°	All parts	
3	0.908	+68° 15′	All parts	125

Sample No. 3 is an English oil sold by a firm of eminent reliability, who state that it is of their own distillation from Savin grown upon their own grounds.

OIL OF CADE (JUNIPER TAR) (JUNIPERUS OXYCEDRUS)

Number	Specific Gravity 15° C.	Solubility in 95% Alcohol
1	0.989	All parts
2	0.988	All parts
3	1.01	All parts
Kauffeismen	0.976	Incompletely soluble in 96% alcohol, large amount of Cadinene.
U. S. P.	0.990 (about)	

We think that most of the Oil of Cade of commerce is made from Pine Tar or Coal Tar. While it may be equally as good for medicinal purposes, yet we do not think it right to sell it for Oil of Cade. One dealer answers us gravely that the farmers have the habit of selling the oil in petroleum barrels weighing about 170-180 kilogrammes. Sample No. 3 was the one submitted by him.

OIL OF CYPRESS

Number	Specific Gravity 15° C.	Optical Rotation	Solubility in 95% Alcohol	Saponification Number
1	0.896	+19 12′	2 to 3 parts (but no more)	25

We hope that in the near future some one may distill some of the *American-grown* coniferæ, and thus present an authentic set of constants. As the matter now stands, most of these oils are mixtures of more than one variety of needles and cones, in some cases possible the twigs, and in others the wood added, so that the findings are never the same. We have made our first venture in this work, by offering our findings in the Oil of Tsuga Canadensis. We trust that others may follow shortly.

ADULTERATION OF VOLATILE OILS.

By George R. Pancoast and W. A. Pearson.

The American who ordinarily demands honest dealing and despises deception accepts with amazing meekness the present volatile oils.

It is an open secret that sophistication is practiced, owing to pressure of competition and a demand for cheaper products. We do not say that only the highest grades should be sold, for that would greatly limit the scope of usefulness, but we do think that each grade should be sold under its proper label. It has been demonstrated that the sale of cheaper grades does not endanger the market for the best quality, but that indirectly the sale of the better grade is augmented, the cheaper grade finding new uses where the use of the better grade is limited because of its price.

This is the true condition at Grasse, the very center of volatile oil production, and it is equally true of other places. Deception steps in when a cheap article is offered in lieu of an expensive one.

The principal use of volatile oils is for imparting agreeable flavors and odors to various products, thus taking an exalted place in our esthetic development. Unfortunately, a certain sample may be pleasing to one person and obnoxious to another, and this introduces a serious problem in the valuation—namely: the personal equation.

A vast amount of accurate work has been done with volatile oils in determining certain physical and chemical properties and setting limits for natural variations, but often the desirable or most valuable portion which produces the delicate aroma is not considered. The odorous constituents are often so labile that chemical estimation is impossible. Their source is not definitely known, but it is thought that they are decomposition products of glucosides formed by the catalytic action of certain enzymes.

The best practical method of valuation is the comparison of odors by experts. The nobility have their perfumers, whose duty it is to blend and select the odors to be used at various functions. So delicate is the sense of smell developed by these experts that only a few samples can be tested each day.

Our scientific knowledge of odors is very meagre, when compared to our knowledge of light and sound. Is the sense of smell due to small particles? If so, what is their size, shape and rate of motion? Extreme smallness is not a great barrier at the present time, for particles 1,000 times as small as the size we have attributed to molecules have been demonstrated in the emanations of radium, and have been quite accurately studied. Or is odor due to some vibration in the ether, as are light and sound? Until the day dawns when the these things shall be accurately known, comparatively little progress can be made in the exact valuation of odors from volatile oils. Professor Michelson, the great American physicist, has devised an instrument called the interferometer, which is capable of measuring the length of light waves so accurately that the error is infinitesimal. Who will devise a way to measure the odors of volatile oils, and thus give us an exact scientific method of evaluating these products?

At present, undoubtedly, adulteration is being practiced, and we must depend largely on the integrity of the distiller. A few specific cases may well be considered.

Oleum Amygdalae Amarae.

Gildemeister and Hoffmann ("The Volatile Oils." Trans. by E. Kremers; page 437) state that only a very small amount of the bitter almond oil of commerce is prepared from bitter almonds, the commercial article being manufactured almost exclusively from the seeds of the apricot, *Prunus armeniaca* L., Parry states ("Chemistry of Essential Oils," page 297) that the true oil may be grossly adulterated with artificial benzaldehyde, and if the purest variety be used, it is impossible to detect it within certain limits, except by the odor. Formerly, synthetic benzaldehyde always contained chlorinated products, which made possible its detection as an adulterant.

Another adulterant is oil of mirbane, which may readily be detected by its odor, by the specific gravity and by its reduction to aniline when brought in contact with iron filings and acetic acid, the mixture being distilled and collected. When to the distillate is added a few drops of calcium chloride solution, the characteristic violet color is developed, if aniline is present. Samples adulterated with nitrobenzene, when shaken with an excess of sodium bisulphite solution, yield the characteristic coarse nitrobenzene odor.

The official assay for benzaldehyde content is exceedingly difficult, and a decided improvement was made by Roberts and Carwithen, who exactly neutralized the kerosene before beginning the assay, and kept the flask tightly corked.

Oleum Betulae, Oleum Gaultheriae and Methylis Salicylas.

One offender says "methyl salicylate is just as official as oil of birch; what harm can there be in mixinig them?" It is only reasonable to believe that nature's laboratory is more efficient than our own, and this has often been demonstrated, but aside from this, there is a moral obligation which should not be overlooked, even if the pure food and drugs law was not in existence.

At present there is only about one-tenth enough wintergreen leaves harvested to make the amount of oil that is actually sold. Where does the rest come from? Often, undoubtedly, the products is oil of birch, or mixture of it with synthetic methyl salicylate.

We are now investigating thoroughly the adulteration of oils of birch and wintergreen with synthetic methyl salicylate, but regret our experimental work is not far enough advanced to present it at this time, as we expected. In the very near future we hope to present the whole subject and give our distinguishing tests and methods for detection of added synthetic methyl salicylate. We solicit your co-operation on this very important subject, and will greatly appreciate any data or authentic samples you may be able to supply.

Oleum Santali.

Sandal wood is one of the most ancient of the perfume bearing substances known to mankind, having been, no doubt, brought by the Greeks from India as early as the time of the conquering invasion of Alexander the Great. Not until the fifteenth century is any mention made of the oil distilled from the wood, when Saladinus of Æsculo described his method. It was not until 1882, that the first comprehensive examination was made by Chapoteaut. Many varieties of sandal oil are procurable, and each seems to vary widely in certain particulars. Oil distilled from freshly rasped logs may have a specific gravity below 0.975, the figure of oil made from old chips being often 0.980.

Pancoast and Kebler (*A. J. P.*, 1901) state that this oil should be aged for one or two years, as the aroma is improved by keeping.

Undoubtedly, there is naturally much difference in the physical and chemical properties of true sandal wood oil, derived from various sources and distilled under different conditions, and we hope that much of the suspected oil on the market is genuine. So suspicious have the manufacturers become of this oil that many firms import the wood and distill the oil, but it has been said that the yield from these billets is sometimes increased by steeping the logs in certain adulterants before leaving India.

No doubt, this oil has always been subject to adulteration, at first with articles easily recognized, but of late years the adulteration has become more scientific and complex, requiring exhaustive analyses. We are suspicious of this oil when its properties do not correspond rigidly to the requirements of our pharmacopœia, and it is even well to apply other tests, such as fractional distillation, as used by Parry and Bennett (*Chemist and Druggist*, July 6, 1907), when oil mixed with terpineol was discovered. It is also advisable to take the acid number. The percentage of santalol is of vital importance, but, unfortunately, the present official method gives too high results in the presence of chloroform. The main difficulty in using this adulterant is in adding an excessive quantity when the indicated percentage of santalol is above 100 per cent. In one case 166 per cent. of santalol was indicated by adding one part of chloroform to seven parts of oil; the optical rotation of the admixture being 17° 12′, and was soluble in five parts of alcohol. Wielen (*Chemiker Zeitung*) has offered an improvement in the manipulation of this assay by substituting a 10 per cent. solution of sodium chloride for the water, by which time is saved, and much less oil is lost by emulsification.

It would be unwise for our pharmacopœia to give a wider range to the constants of this oil, even if injustice is done by excluding some pure oils. The comparatively narrow limits render adulteration more difficult.

Oleum Sassafras.

The chief adulterant of sassafras oil is a certain fraction of camphor oil. The detection of this is exceedingly difficult where the manufacturer does not take too large a fraction and increase the specific gravity above the limit. One chemist has reported finding camphor in the oil, due, no doubt, to a small amount present in the camphor oil used for adulteration.

MISTAKES IN COLD PROCESS TOILET SOAPS—AND THEIR AVOIDANCE.

By "A. E."

The manufacture of Toilet Soaps is done far too carelessly in general, and especially when done on a small scale. If one looks into the situation, it often seems as if the manufacturers had not the slightest idea of the use which is to be made of their products. Even in the best quality of Toilet Soaps the chief aim seems to be the realization of inordinate profits, not the production of acceptable goods. There are, of course, soaps with too much alkali in them, attacking the skin too strongly, for pure, neutral, fatty soaps are not made for every one's skin. To manufacture a generally satisfactory and acceptable Toilet Soap, whether first, second or third rate, the first requisite must be *exactness* and *absolute cleanliness* in the factory. In the manufacture of these soaps, no matter how limited the quantity, there should be no such gross errors that the user is disgusted, or finds hard bits in it, or that when applied to tender parts of the face, such as the eyes, that it should sting.

The manufacture by cold process of Cocoanut Oil Soaps is the approved method and all others seem to have some defect. In the first place unperfumed pure Cocoanut Oil Soap is very popular. To make a good Cocoa-Soap, of snow-white appearance and characteristic odor, the best Cocoanut Oil, Cochin, is required. It is advisable to refine the Cocoanut Oil first and after it has been clarified to put it through a fine sieve or cloth into the kettle, where it must be weighed exactly and cooled to the proper temperature, which in oil which is absolutely free from acid, is 80° to 90° F., a temperature which is possible only in small runs manipulated by hand. The potash-lye, which is added to it while warm, is filtered or poured into the oil in a thin stream while at a tempearture of 65° F. If the attempt is made with fresh oil to finish the soap in five or six hours by using a higher temperature, the result is a rough, ugly soap. The addition of a small quantity of Resinous Oil, first pressing, may shorten the crutching period somewhat without serious injury; but the appearance of the soap leaves something to be desired. Very often a mixture of fresh Ceylon Oil and Cochin Oil is used as a substitute for the expensive Cochin Oil. Here, too, the crutching does not take so long, but when the product is compared with that made from pure Cochin Oil only, it looks gray, and not so inviting. In some of the better homes only pure Cocoa-soap is used for washing body-linens, being purchased in bulk for that purpose (in Germany). If the soap is not carefully made, and the Oil used is not absolutely fresh, all of the good qualities disappear. The rancid smell of carelessly manufactured soap becomes all the more pronounced in warm water, and combining with the evaporations from the wash, makes a very unpleasant smell, the results are easy to estimate. Long continued crutching, very easy work, which can be done by a girl in a small factory, and in large factories is done by machinery, saving much manual labor, and besides on account of the even and regular mixing of the mass, brings about an inner saponification.

In either case, whether manipulated by hand or machine, the same instruction should be given to the operator: the crutching must be continuous and uninterrupted if a uniform product is to result. The soap which has stuck high on the sides, in the stirring process, should be carefully scraped off with a paddle or knife and mixed with the rest of the mass before it is allowed to harden. It sometimes happens that when the soap cools too quickly stripes appear, making it unsightly, and when used it is dangerous to some, these stripes being really lumps with too much lye in them, harmful to the face and body when applied thereto. So, to prevent this bad result, especially in winter, in rooms that are too cool, the soap should be carefully warmed in the crutching-kettle, and where no steam is at hand the kettle should be placed in a water-bath. In crutching-kettles with double sides this difficulty is easily overcome by warming the kettle with indirect steam. If the equipment is so primitive that it is not possible to put the kettle in a water-bath and make the mass fluid again, but it has to be put on an open fire, the soap must be very thoroughly stirred, and the warming must progress slowly and not run too high, else it saponifies in spots in the kettle and the result is specked soap. In making caustic soda soap by a half-warm process the raw materials are carefully weighed and mixed together, after which the soap is drawn off. It is rather risky to try this method with cold-crutched Toilet Soaps—even dangerous—unless everything is very carefully weighed to guarantee quality. A sharp eye must be kept on the lye and the brand of soda. It is seldom that we find (in Germany) mechanical crutching for cold process Cocoa-Soap. The reason is that most cling to old systems and lacking a workmanlike understanding of the usefulness of these machines, they will not introduce them. A simple, easily constructed crutcher can be obtained by utilizing practical apparatus used for other purposes; for instance, where a floating soap is to be made, or for cosmetic preparations, as well as in the Perfume department, for the washing of pomades for floral extracts and for the manufacture of different creams.

Thus a large, double-walled crutching-kettle may be used either for the manufacture of soap by the half-warm method, for glycerine and transparent soaps as well as for the manufacture of caustic soda soap, or to work over the refuse for cheap soaps. If cast-iron kettles are used care must be exercised to empty all water from them, for if it should freeze the kettle would crack. The washing value of pure Cocoa-Soap is the chief property of this soap, and is not interfered with by the addition of a small percentage of harmless filler. During the present crisis in oil many have helped themselves out of business difficulties by using fillers, and if these soaps are not sold according to fatty content these fillers help materially, so long as the product is not sold as a pure Cocoa-Soap. When it is a matter of price and the manufacturer is not interfered with by the law, it is well to utilize the excellent properties of sugar, which may easily be used in pure Cocoa-Soap in various concentrated solutions. The reduction of fatty content is directly related to the lye-content, both depending upon the percentage of filler.

The usual proportionate weight of 100 kilograms of Cocoanut Oil to 50 kilograms of lye, does not apply when a certain amount of filler is used. For a pure fresh refined Cochin-Cocoanut Oil, crutched by hand, the following weights are advisable: 99 lbs. Cochin-Cocoanut Oil; 50 lbs. Lye, 38° Bé.

For ten times this quantity for machine-crutched soaps the proportion of Lye is different, according to the following: 990 lbs. Cochin-Cocoanut Oil; 517 lbs. Lye, 38° Bé.

If a test be made of the phenolphtaline in the finished product, it will prove that the process of saponification is favored by the uniform and rapid motion, the larger scale also adding thereto. I may also add something as to soap made with an addition of sugar. This is possible also if 60% of fatty content is preserved, thus: 220 lbs. Cocoanut Oil; 124.3 lbs. Lye, 35° Bé; 13.2 lbs. Sugar Filler.

I have chosen this proportion because it is best adapted to the manufacture of a useful Soap. Besides, the pure Cocoa-Soaps there are the so-called Cocoa-Fat Soaps, notable also for their full lather. These are more transparent, according to the filler, and when cut present an appearance like pressed Soap, even smoother than Soaps made of Cocoanut Oil only. The materials used for giving color and odor to the Cocoa-fat Soaps are: Talc, Palm Oil, Tallow, Olive Oil, Peanut Oil, Resinous Oil, etc. There are different variations of these materials, but it is not always easy to secure them pure, and the least adulteration is sure to have an effect upon the Soap. One manufacturer may want a very hard soap, another lays special stress upon its transparence, a third wants the lather to form thick and quickly. To secure very hard soap, use Cocoanut Oil alone and highly concentrated Lye. Transparence is secured chiefly by adding a Resinous Oil, and on the other hand if a thick lather is required the addition of animal fats will bring it about.

SEIFENSIEDER-ZEITUNG

(To be Continued.)

PURE FOOD AND DRUG NOTES.

In this section will be found all matters of interest contained in FEDERAL and STATE official reports, newspaper items, etc., relating to perfumes, flavoring, extracts, etc.

Federal.

Notice of Judgment Nos. 12-21, Food and Drugs Act, issued October 10, 1908, relate to the following:

12.—Misbranding of Flour.
13.— " " "
14.— " " Vanilla Extract.
15.—Adulteration and Misbranding of Whisky.
16.—Misbranding of a Drug Product.
17.— " " Flour.
18.— " and Adulteration of Honey.
19.— " " " " "
20.— " " " " "
21.— " " " " "

Nos. 14 and 16 are reprinted in full herewith:

(N. J. 14.)

MISBRANDING OF VANILLA EXTRACT.

(Imitation colored with caramel.)

In accordance with the provisions of section 4 of the Food and Drugs Act of June 30, 1906, and of regulation 6 of the rules and regulations for the enforcement of the act, notice is given that on the 7th day of July, 1908, in the district court of the United States for the western division of the southern district of Ohio, in a criminal prosecution by the United States against Edwin A. Steinbock and Proctor D. Patrick, trading under the firm name of Steinbock & Patrick, for violation of section 2 of the aforesaid act in shipping and delivering for shipment from Ohio to Indiana of an adulterated and misbranded vanilla extract, the said Edwin A. Steinbock and Proctor D. Patrick entered pleas of guilty, whereupon the court imposed upon each of them a fine of $5.

The following is a statement of facts upon which the case was based:

On August 22, 1907, an inspector of the Department of Agriculture purchased from A. R. Norris, Terre Haute, Ind., a sample of a food product labeled "Steinbock & Patrick's Marvel Extract of Vanilla, 2 oz." The sample was subjected to analysis in the Bureau of Chemistry and the following result obtained and stated:

Coumarin (per cent.)	0.032
Vanillin (per cent.)	0.07
Resins	Very slight.
Coal-tar dye	None.
Caramel	Present
Weight found (grams)	53.5
Weight should be (grams)	56.5

In "Standards of Purity for Food Products," established under authority of the act of March 3, 1903, and published as Circular 19, Office of the Secretary, U. S. Department of Agriculture, vanilla extract is defined as follows:

"Vanilla extract is the flavoring extract prepared from vanilla bean, with or without sugar or glycerin, and contains in one hundred (100) cubic centimeters the soluble matters from not less than ten (10) grams of vanilla bean."

It is evident that the product was both adulterated and misbranded; adulterated because it purported to be an extract of vanilla when, in fact, some other substances, coumarin and vanillin, had been substituted for vanilla extract. The article was, therefore, a mere imitation colored with caramel to resemble real vanilla extract, thereby concealing inferiority and deceiving the public. It was misbranded for the reason that it was labeled "Extract of Vanilla," when in fact it was an imitation of that article, having in it no extract of vanilla bean, and was colored with caramel to impart the color of the pure extract. It was further misbranded because of the label on the carton, which declared the quantity to be 2 ounces, where as the bottle contained 3.1 grams below the quantity required to make a full 2 ounces.

The Secretary of Agriculture having, on June 25, 1908, afforded the manufacturers an opportunity to show any fault or error in the aforesaid analysis, and they having failed to do so, the facts were duly reported to the Attorney-General and the case referred to the United States attorney for the southern district of Ohio, who filed an information against the said Steinbock and Patrick, with the result hereinbefore stated.

H. W. WILEY,
F. L. DUNLAP,
Board of Food and Drug Inspection.

Approved:
W. M. HAYS,
Acting Secretary of Agriculture.
Washington, D. C., August 27, 1908.

(N. J. 16.)

MISBRANDING OF A DRUG PRODUCT.

(Sartoin Skin Food.)

In accordance with the provisions of section 4 of the Food and Drugs Act of June 30, 1906, and of regulation 6 of the rules and regulations for the enforcement of the act, notice is given that on the 11th day of July, 1908, in the United States district court for the western division of the southern district of Ohio, in a criminal prosecution brought by the United States against William E. Pilkinton and A. P. Foose, doing business under the firm name of Globe Pharmaceutical Company, at Dayton, Ohio, for violation of section 2 of the aforesaid act in shipping and delivering for shipment from the State of Ohio to the District of Columbia a misbranded drug product, that is to say, a preparation labeled and branded "Sartoin Skin Food," the said William E. Pilkinton and A. P. Foose entered pleas of guilty, whereupon the court imposed upon each of them a fine of $10.

The facts in the case were as follows:

On November 22, 1907, an inspector of the Department of Agriculture purchased from the Washington Wholesale Drug Exchange, Washington, D. C., samples of a product labeled as follows:

SARTOIN
(Trade-mark)
SKIN FOOD
Prepared only by
GLOBE PHARMACEUTICAL CO.
Dayton, Ohio, U. S. A.

FORMULA.

2 oz. Rose Water
4 oz. Sartoin
1 oz. Cologne Spirits
16 oz. Hot Water

PROPERTIES.—Produces a soft, velvety tint on the roughest of skins and is remarkably effective in the treatment of pimples, blackheads, rash, blemishes and sunburn and chapped skin. Also highly beneficial for men's toilet after shaving; relieves all soreness and smarting.

SEE CIRCULAR INSIDE.

The circular to which attention is drawn stated the directions for using and recited the virtues of the preparation in part as follows:

"Is probably the most effective remedy known to science for sunburn, rashes, and all skin blemishes, as well as creating the normal growth of all parts not fully developed or shrunken. It is absolutely harmless to the most delicate skin, and if persistently used will benefit the worst complexion."

One of the samples was subjected to analysis in the Bureau of Chemistry of the Department of Agriculture and the result obtained showed that it consisted essentially of commercial magnesium sulphate (epsom salts) colored with a pink dye.

The statements appearing in the label on the product representing that it was a "skin food," that it would pro-

duce a "soft, velvety tint on the roughest of skins," and was "remarkably effective in the treatment of pimples, blackheads, rash, blemishes and sunburn, and chapped skin" were false, misleading, and deceptive in the following particulars: That there is no such thing as a "skin food" separate and apart from a food that nourishes all parts of the body; that the said article and preparation could not possibly be a food under any circumstances; that the chemical analysis thereof showed said article and preparation to be simply commercial magnesium sulphate colored with some pink dye; that the said commercial magnesium sulphate, commonly known as epsom salts, is a mere purgative when taken internally, and when applied externally, as directed by the circular inclosed in each package of said article and preparation, could have no beneficial effect whatever; and that the said pink dye was not a food and in all probability would have poisonous effects.

The Secretary of Agriculture having afforded the manufacturers an opportunity to show any fault or error in the findings of the analyst, and they having failed to do so, the facts were reported to the Attorney-General and the case referred to the United States attorney for the southern district of Ohio, who filed an information against the said defendants with the result hereinbefore stated.

H. W. WILEY,
F. L. DUNLAP,
Board of Food and Drug Inspection.

Approved:
W. M. HAYS,
Acting Secretary of Agriculture.
Washington, D. C., August 27, 1908.

STATE.

CALIFORNIA.—The Monthly Bulletin for August is at hand, and contains a notice of interest to extract makers, to wit: "Many letters regarding the matter of labeling flavoring extracts have been received at the State Laboratory. The examination of flavoring extracts sold in this State will be very shortly undertaken."

KANSAS.—The Bulletin of the Kansas State Board of Health for September, has been received. It contains nothing of special interest to the extract trade.

MAINE.—Official Inspection No. 3 states the following in regard to extract of wintergreen: "With the present methods and means for detection, it is impracticable for us to distinguish between extracts made from oil of wintergreen, oil of betula and methyl salicylate. For this reason and in order to give a minimum chance of fraud, the flavoring extract known as extract of wintergreen or extract of checkerberry may, until further notice, be prepared and sold under the Maine Food and Drug Law from either oil of wintergreen, oil of birch or methyl salicylate. Such an extract must contain not less than 3 per cent. by volume of the oil or of the ester."

In the section dealing with lemon extract the report states that, "Twenty samples of lemon extract were purchased in November, 1907; 13 of these were found to be adulterated or misbranded or both. In case of the misbranded goods, they were for the most part through misapprehension of the label requirements. The adulterated, weak goods were withdrawn from sale or the labels changed to conform with fact."

MINNESOTA.—Bulletin No. 29, dated October 8, informs purchasers regarding "Olive Oil," composed chiefly of cotton seed oil, etc. Commissioner Slater says, "I am very anxious that the findings of our chemists shall be given the widest publicity possible." Flavoring extracts are probably O. K., for they are not mentioned.

PENNSYLVANIA.—Monthly Bulletin, Vol. 6, No. 8, dated September 15, states, with regard to Judge Bell's recent decision declaring the Tustin Food Law of June 1, 1906, unconstitutional, "there is some reason to believe that the matter will not be settled to the satisfaction of anyone until after it has been considered by our highest court." *Naturally!* Another test case is pending before Judge Smith, of Clearfield County.

Nine samples of flavoring extracts have received a clean bill of health.

THE REGULATION OF THE MANUFACTURE AND SALE OF FLAVORING EXTRACTS.

BY JULIUS HORTVERT.
Chief Chemist Minnesota Dairy and Food Department.

(Concluded from the September issue.)

This preparation has a general resemblance to the product which several of our States now require to be labeled "Vanillin and Cumarin Flavor" and without the presence of coloring matter. The same requirement is included in Food Inspection Decision No. 47 of the U. S. Department of Agriculture. The so-called Compound Tincture of Cudbear used for coloring the Tincture of Vanillin is composed of:

Cudbear	16.5 grams
Caramel	100 grams
Alcohol and water to make	1,000 cc.

The sugar and glycerine named in the Formulary preparations are not usually included in the extracts sold for food flavoring purposes only. A comparison of the different standards shows that the spirits and tinctures of the Pharmacopoeia and of the National Formulary are closely allied to the flavoring extracts only in a few isolated cases. The standards laid down in Circular No. 19 are in only two instances, in the case of Ginger and Vanilla extracts, identical with those recognized in the Pharmacopoeia, while in the Formulary the only point of close resemblance occurs in the so-called tinctures of Lemon, Orange and Nutmeg. A 6.5 per cent., by volume, solution of most of the other volatile oils would, in our judgment, be deemed impractical for flavoring extracts.

Strictly speaking, then, the pharmacist has nothing to do with extracts intended to be used for flavoring foods; neither should the food manufacturer or the grocery man concern himself with U. S. P. or N. F. preparations. The area of separation between these two classes of products is clear and wide. The manufacture of extracts for flavoring food products does not come within the province of the pharmacist, neither does the preparing and compounding of Pharmacopoeial or National Formulary preparations come within the province of the food manufacturer. Under our State and national pure drug laws all spirits and tinctures made and sold by druggists should conform with the U. S. P. or N. F. requirements, and should bear proper distinguishing marks on their labels. Under our State and national pure food laws all flavoring extracts sold for food flavoring purposes should be made in conformity with legal food standards, and should be labeled in accordance with legal requirements. In the Delaware General Food Law occurs the following unique provision applying to cases of this kind: "When a substance answers both descriptions, a 'food' and a 'drug' as above defined, the purpose for which it was manufactured, dispensed, sold or offered for sale, as the case may be, shall determine its character." Extracts made in accordance with the N. F. general formula for a Spirit of a Volatile Oil conform easily with our food laws, and if a pharmacist chooses to sell such or other extracts for food flavoring purposes, he may do so providing in the matter of labeling he complies with the regulations of his State or with the U. S. regulations for flavoring extracts. And if a groceryman or other dispenser of foods or drinks chooses to handle the U. S. P. or N. F. preparations, he had better consult the laws regulating dealers in pharmaceuticals and drugs. It is, however, the peculiar function of the pharmacist to prepare and dispense drugs and prescriptions. Likewise, the sale of flavoring extracts is as much a legitimate function of the groceryman as is the sale of spices and condiments. Neither line of activity should interfere with the other. There is no imperative necessity that the extract manufacturer be a trained pharmacist, although even a slight knowledge of pharmacy might be useful. It has been contended that the making of these

products involves difficulties which are beyond the ability and experience of the food manufacturer, and that some extracts, especially Extract of Almond, are not safe articles in the hands of anybody but a qualified pharmacist; also, that the only proper place for the disposal of such products is a pharmacy and not a general store. It is true that Oil of Bitter Almonds in its unpurified state contains hydrocyanic acid; but it is also true that the Pharmacopoeia does not specify that the almond oil used in making Spirits of Almond shall be perfectly free from hydrocyanic acid, in spite of the fact that the highly poisonous nature of this acid is well known, and that it exists in the crude oil to the extent of from 4 to 6 per cent. It is admitted that but little of the poisonous substance is found in the extract, but in these days when the presence in food of such substances as antiseptics and coal-tar coloring matters is regarded as questionable, there should be little hesitancy in pronouncing the presence of Prussic Acid objectionable, especially when a pure almond oil is readily obtainable. If it is contended that the extract manufacturer is lacking in the ability to test his oils for purity, the question may well be asked: How many pharmacists in any given State either know how or even care to take the trouble to make a chemical examination of an essential oil or alcohol or other material before preparing their spirits or essences? Furthermore, the grocery man, as well as the druggist, is at liberty to employ a chemist whenever he chooses. In view, however, of the fact that the Pharmacopoeia expressly states that its preparations are for "medicinal uses only," while our food standards for flavoring extracts "are intended solely for food purposes," there can be no ground for serious controversy in this connection.

Failure to comply with standards or to live up to ethical principles is not confined to manufacturers and dealers in food products. The various State reports do not appear to exempt the druggist from a large share of responsibility for the frauds which have been practiced in the sale of flavoring extracts, and the case becomes all the more serious when it is recalled that the standards for food flavorings are not, with only a few exceptions, as high as those required by the standards which the pharmacist is supposed to hold in high esteem. On pages 146 and 147 of the Report of the Connecticut Agricultural Experiment Station on Food Products, for 1907, we find tabulated analyses of 21 samples of "Adulterated Lemon Extracts." Of these 21 samples, 15 were "sold in druggist's vial" or were obtained from pharmacists. These latter contained Lemon Oil ranging from 0.00, 0.40 and 0.70 to about 3.50 per cent., while three were artificially colored. Out of 33 samples of flavoring extracts obtained from pharmacists and analyzed in the laboratory of the Minnesota Dairy and Food Department during the past year, 23 were reported illegal. Eight lemon extracts out of 12 were illegal for various reasons, chief of which were deficiency in Oil of Lemon or the presence of coal-tar coloring matter. Ten of the 12 Vanilla extracts examined were from one-third to one-half the standard strength. Out of 9 miscellaneous extracts, 5 were declared illegal on account of deficiency in essential oil or on account of the presence of coal-tar dye. Three samples of "Peppermint Essence" prepared by registered pharmacists contained Oil of Peppermint ranging from a mere trace to 0.5 per cent., and contained in the neighborhood of 45 per cent. of alcohol. The Pharmacopoeia standard requires a 10 per cent. extract in strong alcohol, while the pure food standard requires only 3 per cent. All of these pharmacists' essences were "guaranteed to comply with the U. S. Pure Food and Drug Laws." One of them bore on its label the dispensatory directions as to dose, viz.: "5 to 30 minims on sugar or in sweetened water"—an illustration of a kind of suggestion therapeutics which is not seldom paralleled in preparations of this class. A few straws only are sufficient to indicate the way of the wind, and may we not conclude that it is time to look more attentively in the direction of the drug store for flagrant violations not only of our drug laws, but of some of our food regulations as well? A couple of quotations from the Eighteenth Annual Report of the North Dakota Agricultural Experiment Station, page 121, will add significance to what I have already pointed out:

"A considerable number of the U. S. P. preparation have been collected from various parts of the State and analyzed, showing at times a deplorable lack of proper pharmaceutical training on the part of the druggists or their help, or both." Right here, as a possible excuse for such a condition, I might add, the inspector was instructed to inquire in each drug store with the idea of getting some estimate of the per cent. of those having the U. S. P., and out of 190 inquiries, only 124 had the latest edition. That is to say, out of every 100 druggists consulted, only about 65 had the last edition of the Pharmacopoeia, in spite of the fact that this edition has been in existence over three years.

The most effective methods of enforcing the standards for flavoring extracts have been educational. Ignorance regarding a few general principles has been as much responsible for non-compliance with our food laws as simple cupidity. We would naturally expect that in attempting to make a standard extract, the manufacturer will, in the interest of economy, reduce, to the greatest extent possible, the strength of the alcohol. This would, of course, be very well providing that by weakening the alcohol, a portion, if not all of the oil, were not precipitated out of the solution. The next serious mistake has been the almost universal practice of filtering through magnesia, in consequence of which the oil has been more completely removed than it could be by simple addition of water. It appears also to have been generally assumed that because our standards for extract of rose and so-called "Extract of Terpeneless Lemon," required respectively only 0.4 per cent. of oil of rose and 0.2 per cent. of citral, it would be possible to get along with very small percentages of alcohol. But, as a matter of fact, in order to make a standard extract of rose, the actual alcoholic strength of the solution should not be less than 85 per cent., and in order to make a 0.2 per cent. solution of citral, not less than a 53 per cent. alcohol should be employed. On the other hand, experience has shown that there has been much extravagance in the use of alcohol. This is especially the case in making extract of almond. It will be noticed that the U. S. P. Spirit of Bitter Almond is a solution of 1 per cent. of oil, in what would amount to a little above 75 per cent. alcohol. This strength of alcohol is approximately three times that actually required to make a clear solution of oil of almond at ordinary room temperature. Oil of Orange requires a somewhat stronger alcohol, about 90 per cent., than Oil of Lemon; and, in making standard extracts of Cinnamon, Cloves, Nutmeg, Peppermint and Wintergreen, the alcoholic percentages should not be less than 65, 62, 76, 80 and 57 per cent. respectively. It should be borne in mind that a little more than the actually required amount of alcohol should be used in order to hold the oil permanently in solution, otherwise changes in temperature may cause precipitation.

We have made great advances during the past two years in our views regarding the labeling of flavoring extracts. Our investigations and conferences among ourselves and with manufacturers have resulted finally in crystallizing into something like definite and permanent form certain vital principles and rules. At the conference of food commissioners and chemists of six Northwestern States held in St. Paul last September, some resolutions were adopted which represent the present status of our decisions. Among the most important was the one relating to the artificial extracts, such as Pineapple, Banana, Pear and Strawberry. These so-called "extracts" made from such compounds as butyric ether, amyl acetate, nitrous ether, acetic ether and methyl salicylate, have for many years been sold as natural extracts, and have, as a rule, been highly colored.

Now it is decreed that such products must be labeled "imitation," must be uncolored and must bear the true name and address of the manufacturer. Of about equal importance was also the agreement that such terms as extract, flavor, flavoring, spirits, essence and tincture, as applied to solutions to be used for flavoring foods, are synonymous. While it is recognized that these terms may have technically different meanings when considered in connection with products not intended for flavoring foods,

the fact remains that all depend on certain flavoring principles of plants, and are to all intents and purposes alike, hence should comply with the regulations for flavoring extracts. A third agreement was that such terms as "double" and "triple," as applied to flavoring extracts, are held to mean respectively two and three times the strength required by the minimum standards given in Circular No. 19, and that such a description as "concentrated" is false and misleading.

Possibly the last citadel of fraud will be taken when we have succeeded in abolishing the double-concavo-convex extract bottle. This style of bottle, especially the so-called 10-cent size, appears to be the favorite among manufacturers of cheap extracts, hence on account of business considerations may have become a favorite among glass-blowers. In view of the fact that manufacturers, or shall we say their extracts, are not of necessity restricted to a style of bottle that is so apt to have its inner surfaces almost in actual contact, one may rightfully question the assertion that it is not possible to blow bottles to an ample uniform capacity. Other forms of bottles might be advised or even demanded in order that the consumer may be less frequently defrauded. The requirement that each bottle contain the exact net weight or measure represented on its label has done much to set matters right; but this does not appear to be sufficient, in view of the fact that unless the net weight or measure be given, there is nothing to prevent the continued sale of short-weight or short-measure articles. Under present conditions, a 10-cent extract may mean anything from half an ounce to two ounces—whatever, in fact, the manufacturer chooses to make it. As a means, therefore, not only of regulating competition, but of more effectively enforcing our food laws, it may be urged that unremitting attention be given to this important, though, perhaps, least interesting side of the question of regulating the manufacture and sale of flavoring extracts.

NEW INCORPORATIONS

NAPHTHA SOAP CO., New Orleans, La.; capital, $75,000; George R. Rogers, president.

ANTI DIRT CO., Cleveland, Ohio; capital, $10,000; incorporators, Thaddeus J. Harrold and others. Will make Soap, etc.

LACTEAL SOAP CO., New York City. Soap and toilet articles; capital $50,000. Incorporators: W. J. Comly, H. A. McConkey, H. G. Fitz.

WELLER MFG. CO., Jersey City, N. J.; capital, $250,000; incorporators, Alfred M. Morrissey, T. G. Quinn, and Wm. J. Wallace. Toilet preparations.

FREEMAN CHEMICAL CO., New York; capital, $50,000. Soaps, etc. Incoporators, H. D. and G. C. Wright, Gloversville, N. Y., and C. L. Jordan, N. Y. city.

COMMERCIAL LUBRICATING CO. (New Jersey), to manufacture soaps and oils; capital $200,000. Incorporators: J. F. Sutton, M. M. Willson, Charles Bridge, Camden, N. J.

COMPANIA JABONERA, Mextol, S. A., Mexico City, Mexico; capital, $50,000. Soaps. Jose Compiani, president; Lazaro Lepetisch, treasurer; Pedro Rivero Noriega, secretary; Jos. Abraham, general manager and director.

A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against the Curwell Co., 116-118 E. 124th street, New York City, which did a mail order business in general merchandise, soap, extracts, etc. The company was incorporated in January, 1906, with a capital stock of $30,000, which was increased to $100,000 in February, 1907. A. J. Wells, pres., and M. W. Curry, sec. Judge Holt appointed Wm. S. Creevey receiver. Liabilities, $36,000; assets, $6,000.

FOREIGN CORRESPONDENCE

FRANCE.

GRASSE.—The Jasmin crop is far below the average, being less than last year, which was hardly half a crop. The cold weather is chiefly to blame for this result. The Tuberose crop was very light, less than last year, the bulbs having rotted in some districts. The price of the blossoms was correspondingly high. The Cassie crop was an average one, slightly better than for previous years. French Geranium has been a normal crop. The plants did not grow so tall, on account of the dry season, and while the yield of oil was smaller it was of finer quality. While the Lavender crop was less than half last year's the heavy stock of oil on hand has kept the price of flowers and oil down to a very low level, almost unprecedented for years past. Although the Aspic crop has been quite poor the price is very low, owing to heavy stocks on hand. The Thyme crop has been poor on account of prolonged drought, but prices remain the same. The Rosemary crop is normal and prices range low. African Geranium shows a normal crop, with continued low prices; Geranium Bourbon is rising slightly in price ever since last spring.

PARIS.—This season sees the regeneration of Queen Rose. Whether it be the effect of the Directoire style in dress, or only a return to first principles, the Rose in infinite variety rules all ranks. It is an evidence possibly of that infinite change of feminine taste.

"La donna e mobile
Qual piuma al vento."

The demand for Rose odors of all kinds is widespread, and is most welcome to the growers of raw materials, as well as manufacturers of artificial products, who have large stocks of Rose products on hand. The Rose has come into her own again, and it is an evidence of good taste, for never were the Perfumers so well equipped to supply Rose odors of all degrees of sweetness and notable character.

Perfumers generally complain of the terrible business conditions which have prevailed for months and hail with joy any rift in the clouds.

HOLLAND.

AMSTERDAM.—The Caraway seed market was quite firm during September, seed with any large percentage of oil commanding advanced prices. High prices may be expected for Caraway Oil, Carvol and Carven. The next auction sale of Mysore Sandalwood will take place in November and December, the same quantity as last year being promised. Oil Cloves is higher on account of the rise in Zanzibar Cloves. The Bulls estimate the crop at not more than 50,000 Cuffs, and if this prove true a further rise is to be expected.

"Some Technical Methods of Testing Miscellaneous Supplies," is the title of Bulletin No. 109, of the U. S. Dept. of Agriculture. Some four pages are devoted to soap.

Messrs. Jeancard, Fils & Co., Cannes, France, have favored us with a pamphlet entitled "La Chimie des Parfums en 1907," being a reprint of an article written for Revue Général de Chimie, Paris. The article comes from the pen of Messrs. Paul Jeancard and Dr. Conrad Satie, Chief of the Research Laboratory of Jeancard, Fils & Co.

Richard Hudnut's Pharmacy, New York, has made application for a trade-mark for talcum powder. Serial No. 33,582. It is published in this issue and we call attention to it because this appears to be the first attempt on the part of any manufacturer of talcum powder to protect the dominating feature of the design of his talcum powder boxes. In view of the fact that different designers working along independent lines may sometimes arrive at strikingly similar results, it might be well for those who are contemplating a change in the design of their talcum powder boxes to take note of the registration of Hudnut's trade-mark.

PATENTS, TRADE-MARKS, ETC.

NOTE TO READERS

This Department is conducted under the general supervision of Samuel E. Darby, Esq., Patent and Trade-Mark Attorney, 220 Broadway, New York, formerly Chief Clerk and Examiner, U. S. Patent Office. This report of patents, trade marks, labels and designs is complied from the official records of the Patent Office in Washington, D. C. We include everything relating to the four co-ordinate branches of the essential oil industry, viz.: PERFUMES, SOAP, FLAVORING EXTRACTS and TOILET PREPARATIONS.

The trade marks illustrated are described under the heading "Trade Marks Applied For," and are those for which registration has been *allowed*, but not yet *issued*. All protests for infringement, etc., should be made promptly to the Commissioner of Patents, Washington, D. C.

All inquiries relating to patents, trade marks, labels, copyrights, etc., will receive Mr. Darby's attention if addressed to

PATENT AND TRADE MARK DEPT.,
Perfumer Pub. Co.,
100 William St., New York.

PATENTS GRANTED.

39,590.—CAP FOR POWDER-CONTAINERS.—Frank S. Hyatt, care of Brass Goods Mfg. Co., Brooklyn, N. Y.—The The ornamental design for a cap for powder containers as shown.

901,204.—SOAP COMPOSITION.—José Sierra V., San Francisco, Cal. Filed March 11, 1908. Serial No. 420,383.

1. A soap composition consisting of soap, glycerin, fine table salt, caustic soda and the pulp of the alligator pear.

2. A soap composition consisting of olive oil fifty per cent. and caustic soda twenty per cent. mixed and heated to form soap and glycerin with an excess of caustic soda, fine table salt five per cent., and the pulp of the alligator pear twenty-five per cent.

3. A soap composition consisting of the combination with soap of the pulp of the alligator pear.

901,293.—PROCESS FOR THE PREPARATION OF BORNEOL ESTERS FROM TURPENTINE.—Josef Hertkorn, Berlin, Germany. Filed June 1, 1908. Serial No. 435,889.

1. The process of preparing borneol esters, which consists in heating a mixture of oil of turpentine with an

alcohol and an acid anhydrid at from 120 degs. to 140 degs. C. for several hours, distilling off the uncombined alcohol and water formed by the reaction, then heating the mixture to from 170 degs. to 180 degs. C., and purifying the product, substantially as described.

2. The process of preparing borneol esters, which consists in mixing oil of turpentine with alcohol and boric acid anhydrid, heating the same until the alcohol has become esterified, distilling off the water and uncombined alcohol, slowly heating up to about 135 degs. C., and allowing the volatile products to escape, finally heating the mass up to 176 degs. C., and purifying the residual product containing borneol esters, substantially as described.

TRADE MARKS REGISTERED.

70,636.—Toilet Preparations for the Skin, Hair, and Nails in the Form of Cream, Pastes, and Powders.—Cassebeer Pharmacal Co., New York, N. Y.
Filed April 25, 1908. Serial No. 34,369. Published June 23, 1908.

70,646.—Soaps.—E. Wertheimer & Cie., Paris, France.
Filed March 20, 1908. Serial No. 33,494. Published July 21, 1908.

70,647.—Soaps.—E. Wertheimer & Cie., Paris, France.
Filed March 20, 1908. Serial No. 33,495. Published July 21, 1908.

70,648.—Soaps.—E. Wertheimer & Cie., Paris, France.
Filed March 20, 1908. Serial No. 33,496. Published July 21, 1908.

70,694.—Italian Olive Oil.—Parodi, Erminio & Co., New York, N. Y.
Filed May 1, 1908. Serial No. 34,527. Published June 16, 1908.

70,717.—Tooth Powder.—Sharp & Dohme, Baltimore, Md.
Filed June 3, 1908. Serial No. 35,105. Published July 28, 1980.

70,718.—Antiseptic Emollient for the Skin.—Sharp & Dohme, Baltimore, Md.
Filed June 3, 1908. Serial No. 35,106. Published July 28, 1908.

70,719.—Odorless Antiseptic Dusting Powder.—Sharp & Dohme, Baltimore, Md.
Filed June 15, 1908. Serial No. 35,356. Published July 28, 1908.

70,749.—Dandruff Remedy and Hair-Restorer.—Dundas Ralph Campbell, Newark, N. J.
Filed May 18, 1908. Serial No. 34,814. Published June 30, 1908.

70,758.—Soap.—Gillette Safety Razor Co., Boston, Mass.
Filed May 27, 1908. Serial No. 34,985. Published July 28, 1908.

70,767.—Soap for Laundry Use.—The Procter & Gamble Company, Ivorydale, Ohio; Kansas City, Kan.; Staten Island, N. Y., and Cincinnati, Ohio.
Filed February 8, 1908. Serial No. 32,671. Published July 28, 1908.

70,768.—Soap for Laundry Use.—The Procter & Gamble Company, Ivorydale, Ohio; Kansas City, Kans.; Staten Island, N. Y., and Cincinnati, Ohio.
Filed February 8, 1908. Serial No. 32,673. Published July 28, 1908.

70,769.—Soap for Laundry Use.—The Procter & Gamble Company, Ivorydale, Ohio; Kansas City, Kans.; Staten Island, N. Y., and Cincinnati, Ohio.
Filed February 8, 1908. Serial No. 32,675. Published July 28, 1908.

70,770.—Soap for Laundry use.—The Procter & Gamble Company, Ivorydale, Ohio; Kansas City, Kans.; Staten Island, N. Y., and Cincinnati, Ohio.
Filed February 8, 1908. Serial No. 32,677. Published July 28, 1908.

70,771.—Soap for Laundry Use.—The Procter & Gamble Company, Ivorydale, Ohio; Kansas City, Kans.; Staten Island, N. Y., and Cincinnati, Ohio.
Filed February 17, 1908. Serial No. 32,834. Published July 28, 1908.

70,773.—Soap for Laundry Use.—The Procter & Gamble Company, Ivorydale, Ohio; Kansas City, Kans.; Staten Island, N. Y., and Cincinnati, Ohio.
Filed February 27, 1908. Serial No. 33,048. Published July 28, 1908.

70,774.—Soap for Laundry Use.—The Procter & Gamble Company, Ivorydale, Ohio; Kansas City, Kans.; Staten Island, N. Y., and Cincinnati, Ohio.
Filed March 21, 1908. Serial No. 33,530. Published July 28, 1908.

70,775.—Soap for Laundry Use.—The Procter & Gamble Company, Ivorydale, Ohio; Kansas City, Kans.; Staten Island, N. Y., and Cincinnati, Ohio.
Filed March 21 1908. Serial No. 33,532. Published July 28, 1908.

70,777.—Soap.—May E. Taylor, Dallas, Tex.
Filed June 15, 1908. Serial No. 35,398. Published July 28, 1908.

70, 813.—Soap.—Iowa Soap Company, Burlington, Iowa.
Filed June 26, 1908. Serial No. 35,800. Published August 4, 1908.

70,819.—Soap and Soap Powder.—The Summit City Soap Works, Fort Wayne, Ind.
Filed July 2, 1908. Serial No. 35,915. Published August 4, 1908.

70,824.—Certain Toilet Preparations.—The Zona Toilet Co., Wichita, Kans.
Filed March 24, 1908. Serial No. 33,586. Published May 19, 1908.

70,841.—Toilet Cream.—A. A. Vantine & Co., New York, N. Y.
Filed April 6, 1908. Serial No. 33,896. Published August 11, 1908.

70,843.—Peroxid Cream for Massage Purposes.—Forest City Chemical Co., Cleveland, Ohio.
Filed June 5, 1908. Serial No. 35,174. Published August 11, 1908.

70,849.—Foot-Powders.—John Henry Wurthmann, New York, N. Y.
Filed June 17, 1908. Serial No. 35,453. Published August 11, 1908.

70,853. Perfumed Toilet Soap.—A. & F. Pears, Limited, London, England.
Filed June 8, 1908. Serial No. 35,206. Published August 11, 1908.

70,854.—Hand and Household Soap in Paste Form.—Bartels Manufacturing Company, New York, N. Y.
Filed April 15, 1908. Serial No. 34,126. Published August 11, 1908.

70,866.—Certain Toilet Preparations.—George F. Smith, Woodsboro, Md.
Filed March 20, 1908. Serial No. 33,486. Published May 5, 1908.

70,867.—Soap.—W. M. Griffin Company, Fort Wayne, Ind.
Filed July 1, 1908. Serial N. 35,883. Published August 11, 1908.

70,915.—Italian Olive-Oil.—Ernest Russo, New York, N. Y.
Filed April 23, 1908. Serial No. 34,282. Published July 14, 1908.

LABELS REGISTERED.

14,379.—Title: "Pond Lily." (For Cold-Cream.) Stephen M. Sargent, Worcester, Mass. Filed August 25, 1908.

14,380.—Title: "Queen Alexandrias of Judea Royal Rice-Powder." (For Face-Powder.) Juano L. De Zeabault, Cleveland, Ohio. Filed August 26, 1908.

14,381.—Title: "Queen Alexandrias of Judea Sweet-Florentine Powder." (For Tooth-Powder.) Juano L. De Zeabault, Cleveland, Ohio. Filed August 26, 1908.

14,398.—Title: "Dr. I. H. Lewkowicz's Antiseptic Tooth Powder." (For Tooth-Powder.) I. H. Lewkowicz, Sharon, Pa. Filed August 26, 1908.

14,399. Title: "Dr. I. H. Lewkowicz's Antiseptic Tooth Brush." (For Tooth-Brush.) I. H. Lewkowicz, Sharon, Pa. Filed August 26, 1908.

14,400.—Title: "Frost Queen Skin Balm." (For Skin-Balm.) William Bickmeier, Cincinnati, Ohio. Filed July 24, 1908.

14,401.—Title: "Milne's Caro-Balsam Hair Restorer." (For Hair-Restorer.) Henry Milne, New York, N. Y. Filed July 11, 1908.

14,403.—Title: "Oxydase." (For Oxidized Essential Oils and Carbohydrates.) Edward C. Getsinger, Washington, D. C. Filed July 27, 1908.

TRADE MARKS APPLIED FOR.

19,984.—George A. Swartout, Baltimore, Md., assignor to Pyro Chem. Co., a corporation of Delaware. Filed June 1, 1906.—Tooth-Paste and Tooth-Wash.

31,927.—Madam Waters Co., Dallas, Tex. Filed Dec. 26, 1097.—A Face-Cream.

32,669, 32,825, 32,828, 32,829, 32,830, 33,043, 33,047, 33,049, 33,050, 33,365, 33,529, 33,531, 33,535, 33538.—Procter & Gamble Co., Ivorydale, Ohio; Kansas City, Kans.; Staten Island, N. Y., and Cincinnati, Ohio. Filed Feb. 8, 1908.—Soap for Laundry Use.

34,194.—The Pompeian Co., Washington, D. C. Filed April 17, 1908.—Olive-Oil.

34,302.—Louis Rosemond, San Diego, Cal. Filed April 23, 1908.—A Hair-Oil.

34,429.—The Neuman & Schwiers Co., New York, N. Y. Filed April 27, 1908.—French Olive-Oil.

35,082.—Annie Möller, Manchester, England. Filed June 2, 1908.—Liquid Preparations, Ointments and Powders for the Complexion.

35,134.—The American Commercial Co., Ltd., Los Angeles, Cal. Filed June 4, 1908.—Naphtha Washing-Powder for General Cleansing and Scouring.

35,147.—P. L. Favale & Co., New York, N. Y. Filed June 4, 1908.—Lucca Olive Oil.

35,150.—St. Louis Chem. Co., St. Louis, Mo. Filed June 4, 1908.—Toilet Cream and Dental Bleach.

35,178.—The Crown Perfumery Co., London, England. Filed June 5, 1908.—Perfumed Powder for Softening Water.

35,373.—Edmund R. Webster, Cincinnati, Ohio. Filed June 15, 1908.—Flavoring Extracts.

35,667.—Daniel E. Shepherd, Enfield, Ills. Filed June 22, 1908.—A Hair-Tonic.

35,798.—Colgate & Co., Jersey City, N. J. Filed June 26, 1908.—Dental Cream.

36,073.—Peter C. Clemensen, Chicago, Ills. Filed July 11, 1908.—A Remedy for Dandruff and Itching Scalp.

36,205.—Jones-Paddock Co., San Francisco, Calif. Filed July 18, 1908.—Flavoring Extracts.

36,380.—Soapflake Soap & Mfg. Co., Seattle, Wash. Filed July 29, 1908.—Soap.

36,375.—The J. W. Colton Co., Springfield, Mass. Filed July 28, 1908.—Flavoring Extracts.

36,401.—Gerhard Mennen Chem. Co., Newark, N. J. Filed July 31, 1908.—Borated Skin-Soap.

36,591.—J. T. Kenny & Co., St. Paul, Minn. Filed August 10, 1908.—Soap Chips.

36,880.—Hans Straus, New York, N. Y. Filed August 21, 1908.—Finger Nail Polish.

36,886.—Geo. F. Smith, Woodsboro, Md. Filed Aug. 22, 1908.—Borated Talcum Powder.

36,918.—The Henry P. Gilpin Co., Baltimore, Md. Filed August 24, 1908.—Toilet-Powder.

37,079.—The American Commercial Co., Los Angeles, Calif. Filed September 1, 1908. Scouring Soap Powders.

37,174.—James Pyle & Sons, Edgewater, N. J. Filed September 3, 1908.—Soap of all Kinds and Washing-Powder.

37,175.—James Pyle & Sons, Edgewater, N. J. Filed September 3, 1908 Soap of all Kinds and Washing Powder.

37,176.—James Pyle & Sons, Edgewater, N. J. Filed September 3, 1908.—Washing Powder.

37,190.—Matilda Spencer, Waterloo, Iowa. Filed September 3, 1908.—Soap.

TRADE NOTES.

Mr. Andrew Jergens, Sr., of Cincinnati, O., was a recent visitor to this city.

A new edition of Abrégé de la Chimie des Perfumes, by P. Jeancard and C. Satie, will soon be published.

Mr. Theo. K. Shipkoff, of Kazanlik, Bulgaria, was here recently on his annual visit in the interest of his firm.

G. H. Lowell & Co., New York, makers of vanilla extract, have sent us a very handy Red Dwarf indelible pencil.

Mr. Leon Givaudan, manufaccurer of synthetics in Vernier, Switzerland, is expected to arrive on *La Provence*, October 24.

Mr. Clifton Ratliff, president of the Oklahoma Soap and Supply Co., Oklahoma City, Okla., was married recently to Miss Blanche Tenney.

Mr. Felix Hoendorf, the genial manager of the San Francisco branch of George Lueders & Co., New York, returned from Europe recently.

Look for our new "dress" in November! THE AMERICAN PERFUMER will be clothed in handsome covers, the style of which will change every month.

Innis, Speiden & Co., New York, have established an office in Philadelphia, at 147 S. Front street. Mr. J. W. Newton, formerly with H. A. Metz & Co., is in charge.

John D. Leathe, a retired soap manufacturer of Portland, Me., died at his home on Sept. 27, aged 89 years. He was injured in a street accident about a week previous to his death.

Mr. Ferdinand Weber, vice-president of George Lueders & Co., returned from Europe recently on the *Kronprinz Wilhelm*. He was abroad about two months with his family.

Plans have been filed for rebuilding the fire-damaged floors of the seven-story soap manufactory of Enoch Morgan's Sons, at the southeast corner of Bank and West street, New York.

Dr. Eugene Charabot of Grasse, and Paris, France, is at present on a visit to this country. He needs no introduction to the readers of the AMERICAN PERFUMER, for his name has become familiar to all devotees of the art of perfumery, owing to his signal services in the advancement of the manufacturing perfumers' mastery over the materials and instruments of his art.

Dr. Charabot belongs to the school of French scientists which aims at practical results, whose experimentation and research bring about improved methods and processes of manufacture in the world's industries. Among his contributions to the literature of perfumery, are the following publications embodying the results of personal research:

La Genèse des Composés Odorants, L'Evolution des Composés Odorants, etc., etc.

A resume of all his work has been recently published in one volume with the title "Le Parfum chez la plante." To define clearly the line of Dr. Charabot's researches it is important to emphasize his physiological study of the formation, transformation and signification of the perfume constituents of plants. The knowledge thus obtained of the phenomena in plant life has served in perfecting methods and processes of extracting, in the purest form, the perfumes with which nature has endowed flowers, leaves and other parts of plants.

Mr. Henry Leerburger and family returned on October 1 on the *President Lincoln*, after having been abroad on a four months' trip to Europe. He visited practically all the essential oil producing regions.

Mr. Theo. Christo Christoff, of the firm of Christo Christoff, Kazanlik, Bulgaria, is making a western tour, in company with Mr. Marion Speiden, of Innis, Speiden & Co., who are American agents for Christoff's otto of rose.

Mr. St. Ketels has accepted a position as perfumer with the Cash Papworth Premium Co., Syracuse, N. Y. Before coming to the United States, Mr. Ketels was associated with his father, who is a prominent manufacturing perfumer in Germany.

The printer's "devil" is responsible, as usual, for a typographical error that appeared on page 109 of our August issue. In the last paragraph of the section on *Jasmin* "Hesse & Co." were mentioned. The name should have read "Heine & Co."

Mr. Karl A. Fritzche, a member of the firm of Schimmel & Co., Leipzig, and Fritzche Brothers, New York, arrived here on September 1, on a pleasure trip. He toured the country as far west as Yellowstone Park, and returned to Germany on the S.S. *Amerika*, which sailed on October 1.

Mr. Alfred W. Bush, chairman of the board of directors of W. J. Bush & Co., Ltd., London, arrived October 10, on the *Arabic*. He left New York on October 21 for a business tour of the United States and Canada with Burton T. Bush, sales manager of W. J. Bush & Co., Inc., New York.

There is no better adhesive for labels on tin, than the Tinnol, made by the Arabol Manufacturing Company, No. 100 William street, New York. It will give the same satisfactory results in hot or cold temperature and will hold the labels in place even when they get moist. It will not discolor or blot the labels.

The "Analytical Report" for 1908 published by Smith, Kline & French Co., Philadelphia, is intended to give an intelligent idea of the work being done in their analytical department. The report describes the personnel of the laboratory, and lists the recent contributions to pharmaceutical and medical literature.

The Samuel T. Hensel Mfg. Co., Denver, Col., has notified the trade that the Hensel Syrup Percolator will hereafter be manufactured solely by them. This device was formerly made by the R. Hardesty Mfg. Co., of Denver, under special agreement with Dr. Hensel that was termated by mutual consent on Aug. 17, 1908.

The J. J. Krome Soap Co., of Atlanta, Ga., has opened general offices at 809 Georgia avenue, Chattanooga, Tenn. Mr. Randolph Rose, vice-president of the company, is now in Chattanooga for the purpose of selecting a site to which the plant of the company will be moved. It is expected that the company will be operating in its new location by January 1st. The capital stock of the company was recently increased to $100,000.

Mr. F. E. Toennies, vice-president of Heine & Co., New York, arrived in New York on September 30. He was abroad about 2 months, and reports that business conditions in the perfume industry abroad are improving, but producers of raw materials look to the United States for a recovery that will restore trade conditions to their usual strength. Mr. Toennies is now on a trip of several months' duration and will cover the entire country.

A piece of property, 50x100 feet, on Fourth street, immediately north of the B. J. Johnson Soap Company's plant, Fourth and Fowler streets, Milwaukee, Wis., has been purchased by that company from Mrs. Harriet L. Cramer. The price paid was $15,000. President Johnson of the soap company states the purchase was made in order to give the company ownership when it gets ready to add to its plant, although no improvement is contemplated for the present.

Who said that business was poor this year? True, we were forced to forego our usual trip abroad, and missed the bracing air and inspiring views in the Alps, the *sub rosa* delights of the *Quartier Latin* in Paris, but the voyagers whose return we report in these columns have regaled us with interesting accounts of their experiences. We need only a small sum to complete our fund for next year's trip, so send in your subscriptions promptly. The time to subscribe is NOW!

We are in receipt of a booklet entitled, "Schimmel & Co.'s Works," from Fritzsche Brothers, New York. This handsomely printed and bound work is "dedicated to our friends" and gives a very interesting and clear description of the large establishment of Schimmel & Co. in Miltitz, near Leipzig, Germany, which is devoted to the production of essential oils, perfumers' and soap makers' specialties, synthetics, etc. A brief description is also given of the branch distillery at Barreme, in the lower Alps, France. There are 25 full-page illustrations, some in color, of the general offices, power house, main factory, research laboratory, clubhouse, model village for employees, homes of officials, and printing office; in the latter department this booklet was printed. This publication is in line with the many interesting and valuable reports, etc., that have been published by Schimmel & Co.

Messrs. Jean Amic and G. Laffitte de Goudon, of Roure Bertrand Fils, sailed on *La Provence*, Oct. 22nd, for Grasse. Mr. Amic came here about a month ago to study American conditions on account of the growing importance of this country as a consumer of raw materials. In company with Mr. Laffitte and Mr. Edwin H. Burr, manager of the American Branch, M. Amic made a tour of the principal cities of the Eastern and Central States. M. Amic expressed himself as having been strongly impressed by the magnitude of operations as they are conducted in this country, and felt assured that the present revival in business would soon restore commerce to its wonted activity.

Our photograph shows Messrs. Amic and Laffitte at Niagara Falls.

OCTOBER MARKET REPORT AND PRICE CURRENT.

THE ESSENTIAL OILS QUOTED BELOW ARE THOSE OF HIGH QUALITY AND UNDISPUTED PURITY ONLY.

ESSENTIAL OILS.

The movement for which all have been so eagerly waiting has not come. While there is better business being done, the actual movement of Oils has been very limited. Even the Messina Oils which may usually be relied upon to furnish the sensational movements of this season of the year, have failed in activity. While there is some demand for Oil Bergamot, Oils Lemon and Orange are easier, something unparalleled at this time of year heretofore. Oil of Cassia has gone up, because of the chronic difficulty in securing Oils that will stand the proper tests. When will the Japanese learn that it does not pay to adulterate? Oil Cloves has advanced as was anticipated by us some time ago, for we felt certain that the disparity between Cloves and the Oil could not last indefinitely. The anticipation of a short crop, as indicated in our foreign correspondence, may have no little influence on the feeling. There is some activity in Oil of Peppermint, that puzzle of the American market, but no one can tell the bearing of these operations, except that some are anxious to realize on their holdings—and others are not anxious to plunge in. The Oils of Geranium are easier and Lavender and Thyme have felt the influence of heavy reserve stocks in the face of poor croops this season.

BEANS.

No one knows where he is in the Bean market. Mexicans are decidedly easier, some say on account of eager sellers who wish to cash in their stock before the new crop arrives. Bourbons are unsettled, in anticipation of the first auction sales which are to take place in Marseilles within the next few days. There are all kinds of conflicting rumors as to the stock of Bourbons still on hand, but the hands that hold them are strong, and they can ill afford to permit any great recession in price. There is every prospect of a steadying of the market after we learn what is done at the foreign auctions.

SOAP MATERIALS.

Whether it is the election or other influences at work, there is still a marked desire to hold off, and while there has been some buying, it does not yet amount to much. There is an advance in the Olive Oils, as was to be expected, and a decline in Cottonseed Oil. The other tendencies are reflected in the prices.

Quotations are:

Tallow, city, .06⅛ (hhds.); country, .05½.

Grease, brown, .05; yellow, .05½.

Cotton Seed Oil, crude, tanks, .29½; summer, yellow, prime, 39.

Cocoanut Oil, Cochin, .07¼-.07½; Ceylon, .06½-.06¾.

Olive Oil, green, nominal; yellow, .95-1.25.

Olive Oil Foots, prime, .07-.07¼.

Palm Oil, Lagos, .06¼; red prime, .06⅛.

Chemicals, borax, .05; caustic soda, 80 p. c. basis of 60%, $1.90.

Rosin, 1st run, .25½; 2d run, .27½; 3d run, .29½; 4th run, .30½.

Almond, Bitter	per lb.	$3.50
" " F. F. P. A.		4.50
" Artificial		.75
" Sweet, True		.47-.57
" Peach-kernel		.34-.38
Amber, Crude		.13
" Rectified		.20
Anise		1.15
Aspic (Spike)		1.20
Bay, Porto Rico		3.50
Bay		2.25
Bergamot, 37-38%		3.55
Bergamot, 35%		3.40
Birch (Sweet)		2.25
Bois de Rose, Femelle		4.50
Cade		.20
Cajeput		.53
Camphor		.12
Caraway Seed		1.50
Cardamom		18.00
Carvol		2.45
Cassia, 75-80%		1.35
Cedar, Leaf		.75
" Wood		.25
Cinnamon, Ceylon		8.00
Citronella		.27
Cloves		.80
Copaiba		1.25
Coriander		13.00
Croton		.80
Cubebs		1.75
Eucalyptus, Australian, 70%		.55
Fennel, Sweet		1.15
" Bitter		.75
Geranium, African		3.50
" Bourbon		3.00
" French		11.00
" Turkish		2.50
Ginger		4.50
Gingergrass		1.35
Hemlock		.60
Juniper Berries, twice rect.		1.00-1.20
Kananga, Java		4.00
Lavender, English		7.00
" Cultivated		2.50
" Fleurs, 28-30%		2.00
Lemon		.90
Lemongrass		.80
Limes, expressed		2.00
" distilled		.80
Linaloe		2.75
Mace, distilled		.90
Mustard, natural		4.50
" artificial		2.00
Myrbane, rect.		.12
Neroli, petale		80.00-90.00
" artificial		17.00
Nutmeg		.90
Orange, bitter		2.00
Orange, sweet		1.90
Origanum		.40
Orris Root, concrete	(oz.)	3.50-4.50
Patchouly		4.50-5.50
Pennyroyal		2.50
Peppermint, W. C.		1.50-1.60
Petit Grain, American		4.50
" " French		6.00
Pimento		2.25
Rose	(oz.)	5.75-6.50
Rosemary, French		.75
" Trieste		.65
Sandalwood, East India		3.00-3.25
Sassafras, artificial		.34
" natural		.70
Safrol		.50
Savin		.75-1.40
Spearmint		3.00
Spruce		.45
Tansy		4.50
Thyme, red, French		.90
" white, "		1.00
Vetivert, Bourbon		8.50
" Indian		42.00
Wintergreen, artificial		.38
Wormwood		4.50
Ylang-ylang		50.00-65.00

BEANS.

Tonka Beans, Angostura		2.00
Surinam		.55
Para		.30
Vanilla Beans, Mexican		3.25-5.00
" " Cut		2.25-2.50
" " Bourbon		1.50-2.50
" " Tahiti		.65-1.00

SUNDRIES.

Ambergris, black	(oz.)	20.00
" gray	"	25.00
Civet, horns	"	1.75-1.85
Cologne Spirit		2.70
Cumarin		3.40-3.50
Heliotropine		1.85-2.00
Musk, Cab., pods	(oz.)	8.00
" " grain	"	15.00
" Tonquin, pods	"	18.00
" " grain	"	22.00
" Artificial, per lb.		1.75
Orris Root, Florentine, whole		.13
Orris Root, powdered and granulated		.16
Talc, Italian		.01⅝-.01⅞
Terpineol		.35-.45
Vanillin	(oz.)	.33-.35

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WANTED.—A second-hand small Day Sifter and Mixer, also a 50-Gallon Copper Kettle with Draw-off to be used in connection with a Gas Burner. Address THE HEFFRON CO., Syracuse, N. Y.

WANTED.—About 30 or 40 second-hand frames for blue mottled soap; also a number of bases for Whittaker frames. Address DOMINGO, care of this journal.

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POSITION WANTED.—Young chemist of wide experience in analytical work, familiar with Essential Oils, etc., wants position in laboratory or factory, with opportunity to learn the practical manufacture of perfumes and toilet articles, flavoring extracts, or perfume materials. Good analyst and capable of research work. Excellent references. Address J. M., 154 W. 82d street, N. Y. City.

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Serial No. 521

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Until about 1859 the distribution of Otto of Rose was in the hands of Turkish merchants who were unscrupulous to the limit in their adulteration of the "Queen of Essential Oils." At that time two brothers—Pappazoglou by name, concluded that if their Otto were offered *direct* to consuming manufacturers in the *pure* state, a substantial and growing business could be developed. Thus the house of Botu Pappazoglou & Co. was established, and the principles laid down by the founders have come down to the present day. The brothers were well known throughout Bulgaria and their efforts met with immediate appreciation on the part of growers and distillers.

Consumers were not slow to recognize an improvement in the Otto, and as a consequence the name Pappazoglon came to be recognized as synonymous with first quality the world over.

Naturally the business grew, and to-day the firm has its own distilleries in every part of the rose-growing region, and it is the product of these stills alone that is offered under the name of Rose d'Or, and bears the Golden Seal.

In order to have absolute control of Rose d'Or from the distillery to the consumer, the firm has established branches in all large centers—Paris; St. Petersburg; Berlin; London; New York, etc.

The merited success which this house has won in the commercial world is gratifying; but the recognition accorded to Otto of Rose d'Or in the leading Expositions of the World indicates no less surely that quality will ever reign supreme in the esteem of judges. The highest awards—medals and diplomas of merit—were awarded to the House of Pappazoglou at Vienna 1873; Philadelphia 1876; Bulgaria 1892; Chicago 1893; Antwerp 1894; Paris 1900; Grasse 1902, and St. Louis 1904.

The progress made by our branch house in America, under the management of Messrs. Ungerer & Co., New York, is due not only to their indefatigable efforts to serve American Perfumers with skill and fairness; but also to the growing appreciation on the part of the Perfumer himself.

BOTU PAPPAZOGLOU & CO., KAZANLIK, BULGARIA.

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